

INTERNATIONAL
Herald Tribune

Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

30,198

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PARIS, MONDAY, MARCH 17, 1980

Established 1887

**Assad Launches
Attacks on U.S.
For Syria Unrest**

BEIRUT, March 16 (WP) — President Hafez al-Assad of Syria has launched an unusual personal campaign to blame U.S. agents for increasingly open and violent opposition to his rule.

Arab analysts interpret his effort to focus attention on the United States as a sign the Syrian leader is becoming more alarmed about the widening scope of assassinations, strikes and popular unrest.

Last week several brigades of specially trained army troops with tanks and armored cars were dispatched to intimidate residents of Aleppo, a northern Syrian city that has been the scene of unrest. It marked the second time since the beginning of the year that troops were sent to put down agitation in Aleppo.

In that context, Lebanese and diplomatic sources in Beirut say the redeployment of some Syrian peacekeeping troops outside Beirut eastward toward the Syrian border reflects in part a desire in Damascus to have more units on hand for other internal interventions.

Previously, official Syrian explanations had centered on the underground Muslim Brotherhood as the main reason for the internal disorders, which have included several hit-and-run assassinations a week for the last year. This explanation has become insufficient, however, as the agitation spread recently to encompass shopkeepers' strikes, demonstrations and street disorders in several cities.

In six of the seven speeches he has made in the last eight days, Mr. Assad specifically blamed the United States and its agents for the violence. Also included in his list of targets were Israel and Lebanon's

Phalangist Party, the rightist Christian group with the largest organized militia.

In a speech last night to the Syrian Teachers' Syndicate in Damascus, for instance, Mr. Assad said "American reaction" was fomenting the disorders through its operatives to weaken Syria and its opposition to the Camp David peace accords between Israel and Egypt.

"The United States is the number one enemy of our people and our Arab nation," he said in a speech Tuesday. "What we are facing has been planned by the United States intelligence. It is America that sends, supplies and directs these agents."

Safety of Americans

Mr. Assad's string of personal appearances over the last week marks a departure from the prudent style of leadership adopted by the former air force commander since he took over in a bloodless coup in November, 1970. His concentration on assigning blame to U.S. agents has revived concern for the safety of U.S. citizens in Syria.

U.S. diplomats in Damascus are (Continued on Page 2, Col. 8)



CARRIER LAUNCHED — Balloons fly from the 1,092-foot, nuclear-powered carrier USS Carl Vinson as it is launched Saturday in Newport News, Va. The sister ship to the nuclear-powered carrier Nimitz is the first Navy vessel to be named after a living American — former Georgia Rep. Carl Vinson, who served in Congress for 50 years.

**Deng Said Set
To Resign As
Premier by Fall**

By Fox Butterfield

PEKING, March 16 (NYT) — In a highly unusual move, Deng Xiaoping, China's paramount leader, plans to give up his post as senior deputy premier late this summer, a ranking Chinese leader has disclosed, evidently as part of a program to install a stable team of successors.

Mr. Deng, 76, will remain a vice chairman of the Chinese Communist Party and his power reportedly will be unaffected by the change. He relinquished a third job, as chief of staff of the People's Liberation Army, several weeks ago.

The disclosure of Mr. Deng's plan was made in a speech by Hu Yaobang, general secretary of the party and one of Mr. Deng's closest associates, at an important Central Committee meeting late last month, according to several Chinese officials. They were among party members who have been briefed about Mr. Hu's talk in the past few days.

The officials quoted Mr. Hu as saying that Mr. Deng would "not work any more" as deputy premier after a forthcoming meeting of the

National People's Congress, China's nominal legislature. It will be held in August or September, Mr. Hu reportedly said.

Two other elderly deputy premiers, who are also vice chairmen of the party, Chen Yun and Li Xiannian, will give up their state posts at the time, Mr. Hu is reported to have said.

Mr. Deng's action, if he does voluntarily relinquish his post, will be almost without precedence in the Communist world, as well as in Chinese history.

But Mr. Deng has stressed recently that he is nearing time for retirement and that China must have an orderly succession process to avoid a repetition of the political strife that has impeded the country's development during the past two decades.

Mao's Problems

Mr. Deng told a Bangkok newspaper last month, "People of my age should really be concerned about arranging for what comes after. By that I mean we must find good and reliable successors so that once the succession takes place, new turmoil will not break out again."

Mr. Deng may have had in mind that Mao was unable to settle on a successor, purging several of the men he once selected for that role, and when he died, his widow was arrested within a month.

Mr. Deng's own authority is unlikely to be diminished if he does step down as deputy premier since it has long been based on his ability and his widespread network of personal contacts throughout the party, government and army rather than being dependent on a title.

Mr. Deng's action may also increase the pressure on Hua Guofeng to vacate one of his jobs as chairman of the Communist Party and premier of the government.

Among Mr. Deng's favorite candidates as successors are Mr. Hu, who was appointed general secretary of the party last month, and Zhao Ziyang, who was named a member of the Politburo Standing Committee at the same time.

Decision Depends on Talks With Senate**Carter Indicates U.S. Could Renounce SALT Treaty**

WASHINGTON, March 16 (NYT) — President Carter said Friday night that the United States still intended to comply with the terms of the Strategic Arms Limitation Treaty with the Soviet Union, but he left open the possibility that it might renounce the treaty on its

own before ratification, even though it has pledged to abide by the terms so long as the Russians do.

At a White House news conference held after he announced his economic package, Mr. Carter for the first time suggested that the administration might decide not to seek Senate approval of the treaty if, in consultation with the Senate leadership, it decided that the pact did not meet U.S. interests at this time.

Following the Soviet military intervention in Afghanistan in late December, the administration deferred Senate action on the treaty, but until Friday night it had said that it wanted to see the agreement ratified. It had announced that it would comply with the treaty terms in the interim so long as the Soviet Union abided by them as well. The document was signed by Mr. Carter and President Leonid Brezhnev in June.

But Mr. Carter has now added an element that suggests the administration might go along with a move to renounce the agreement.

"Ordinarily, when a treaty is signed between the heads of two nations, the presumption is that the treaty will be honored on both sides as some further development," he said Friday night. "One further development that would cause me to renounce the treaty would be after consulting with the members of the Senate to determine an interest of our nation that might cause such a rejection, in which case I would notify the Soviet Union that the

terms of the treaty were no longer binding."

Mr. Carter said the United States still intended to live up to the treaty, which puts limits on each side's nuclear arsenals, so long as it was honored by the Russians. But he repeated that he also wanted to be assured by the Senate leadership that it was in the best interests of the United States to keep to the terms of the accord even though it had not been formally ratified.

White House aides and other government officials yesterday expressed surprise over the president's statement, with some suggesting that he may have misstated administration policy. They reported that senior aides had recently discussed the possibility of reviving the Sen-

ate debate over the treaty as early as June.

At the White House, a high-ranking aide said Mr. Carter was not backing away from his support for the accord and that the United States would continue to live up to its terms, barring any "extraordinary development" in Soviet behavior.

The aide declined to describe what specific developments might lead the administration to reassess the treaty, but he said they would include any Soviet actions that, if taken while the treaty were formally in effect, would legally entitle the United States to pull out of the accord. Other officials said an all-out Soviet effort to conceal its nuclear

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 6)

Talks to Begin Today**U.S., China to Meet on Afghan Situation**

By Bernard Gwertzman

WASHINGTON, March 16 (NYT) — The United States and China will hold high-level consultations in Washington starting tomorrow on further steps to take in response to the Soviet military intervention in Afghanistan, State Department officials have said.

While continuing to rule out joint actions, the officials said Friday that they expect to discuss in detail with the Chinese delegation the moves taken separately by the two

countries and outline to each other what they will do in the future.

Having focused the reaction from West European allies to the Soviet intervention to be less than it had hoped for, the administration is now trying to encourage the Chinese to play a major role, particularly in bolstering the security of Pakistan.

Pakistan has rejected U.S. military assistance, but has indicated a desire for increased help from China and from Moslem countries.

The Chinese delegation is headed

by Zhang Wenjin, a vice foreign minister, who is regarded here as a key figure in China's policy-making apparatus. His trip is described by officials as a follow-up to the lengthy discussions that Defense Secretary Harold Brown held with Chinese leaders in Peking in early January.

During that visit, the United States told the Chinese for the first time that it was willing to sell China certain military equipment. The United States is compiling a detailed list of items, which will not include weapons, that will be permitted for sale to China.

Mr. Zhang is not expected to discuss the purchase of equipment, but rather to talk about broader tactics and strategic questions dealing with responses to the Russians.

Policy Shift

Because of the Afghanistan crisis, the United States has dropped its effort to maintain even-handed relations with Moscow and Peking. While denying that it is involved in any alliance with China, the United States nevertheless seems eager to convey the impression that it shares the same security goals as the Chinese.

During his talks that begin tomorrow in Washington, Mr. Zhang is due to confer with Vice President Mondale, Secretary of State Cyrus Vance, Zbigniew Brzezinski, the national security adviser, and other officials.

The Soviet Union has made it clear that it regards the Chinese-U.S. relationship as directed against its interest and Moscow has alleged that Chinese and U.S. interference in Afghanistan's internal affairs was a major factor in the decision to intervene.

Meanwhile, U.S. officials said that they hoped to formally support in Europe for the U.S.-led effort to find alternative sites or to boycott the Summer Olympics in Moscow.

Soviet Offensive Reported

ISLAMABAD, Pakistan, March 16 (UPI) — Soviet aircraft were bombing a rebel-held province in eastern Afghanistan, but Moslem guerrillas have stepped up attacks around the capital of Kabul, diplomats and rebels said today.

Russian tanks and helicopter gunships led a campaign in Paktia province, which borders on Paki-

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**To Avoid Party Disunity
Ford to Remain Out
of Presidential Race**

By Adam Clymer

Reagan. His advisers split sharply last Wednesday over whether it was possible for him to win.

Dole Drops Out
LAWRENCE, Kan., March 16 (AP) — Sen. Robert Dole of Kansas yesterday withdrew from the Republican presidential campaign.

"It has been clear for quite some time that I did not have the five M's necessary to win a presidential campaign: money, management, manpower, momentum and media attention," Sen. Dole told about 300 persons attending a Chamber of Commerce breakfast here.

"I leave the race as I entered it — proud to represent the people of Kansas in the U.S. Senate, honored to give voice to their concerns about national and international issues."

Ford's announcement followed two weeks of intense speculation about whether he would run. He was widely expected to do so, but he decided not to.

Ford's decision was an immediate boon to the hopes of the Bush, the former congressman, diplomat and CIA director, who is one of the leading rivals of Mr. Reagan, the former governor of California, who leads not only in national polls but in the essential category of primaries.

Mr. Ford's decision was an effective step to efforts to keep the race from becoming a contest of delegates to the Republican National Convention in July as supporters of Mr.

Reagan. His advisers split sharply last Wednesday over whether it was possible for him to win.

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Deployment Reported to Continue Despite Protests

By Edward Cody

BEIRUT, March 16 (WP) — Despite secret diplomatic protests by Washington, Israel has persisted in deploying advanced U.S.-supplied weaponry against Palestinian guerrillas within Lebanon in possible violation of U.S. law, according to knowledgeable sources.

The U.S. arms, which under terms of their transfer to Israel are limited to defensive use, have been spotted at a half-dozen times by international observers inside Lebanese territory in recent months despite a controversy generated last August by similar deployments, the Arab and Western sources said.

The Carter administration has kept its protests private in an effort to avoid further friction with Israel, observers here said. The deployments also are seen as a secondary problem compared to the dispute over Israel's settlements policy and the negotiations among Egypt, Israel and the United States over auton-

omy for Palestinians in Gaza and the West Bank.

Secretary of State Cyrus Vance said in a letter addressed during the August controversy to Rep. Clement Zablocki, D-Wis., who heads the House Foreign Affairs Committee, that Israel had been told that its use in Lebanon of some U.S.-supplied arms may violate U.S. law and the conditions of their transfer.

"Further action on our part will depend on the course of events and our assessment of them," he added in the letter, a response to congressional demands to know whether U.S. arms control laws had been violated by Israel.

Since then, and as the U.S.-made weapons again were spotted on Lebanese soil, U.S. Ambassador Samuel Lewis in Israel has been instructed a number of times to convey the Carter administration's displeasure in private protests to the government of Prime Minister Menachem Begin, the sources said.

The protests have been followed by Israeli withdrawal of the contested weapons — including heavy artillery, late-model tanks and sophisticated helicopter gunships — but then the weapons have turned up again on Lebanese soil some time later, they added.

According to Arab analysts here, the weapons have been deployed inside Lebanon with increasing frequency in the last few weeks in response to a rising number of Palestinian commando raids on villages in the Israeli-sponsored "Free Lebanon" border enclave run by Christian militia leader Saad Haddad.

Israeli forces handed over the secessionist border strip, about 60 miles long and 5 miles deep, as they withdrew under international pressure following their invasion of the border area in the spring of 1978. With Maj. Haddad in control instead of UN forces, the area has become an Israeli-protected buffer separating northern Israel from the bulk of Palestinian guerrillas engaged in the fighting.

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Booming Taiwan Undaunted by Diplomatic Setbacks

By Mort Rosenblum

TAIPEI (UPI) — For a country that is not supposed to be a country, Taiwan is doing remarkably well. In fact, some Chinese and foreigners here suspect that the U.S. "deregulation" was a windfall.

Taiwan's government struggles to keep up appearances and to display the colors of China abroad. But at home, the nation of 17 million mainlanders and native Taiwanese crackles with prosperity.

The United States cut official ties as of Jan. 1, 1979, after an abrupt announcement known here as Typhoon Carter. Nonetheless, Taiwan's foreign trade rose by a third last year, to \$30 billion, with a surplus of \$1.3 billion. The growth in the gross national product was 8 percent. Fewer Americans visited, but there were more Japanese, and tourism increased.

The tangle of traffic and the contented clack of chopsticks back up economists' claims that new wealth reaches deep into the society. The per capita income is nearly \$1,800, four times the mainland figure and one of the highest in Asia.

Never Left

"What the hell, who needs them, anyway?" a young professional observed when asked about deregulation. "It just made us work harder, and we're better off." Besides, "them" — the Americans — never left.

The U.S. Embassy closed. But the American Institute in Taiwan, which looks suspiciously like an embassy, opened in the old U.S. military aid compound.

Although the institute's officers are separated temporarily from the U.S. Foreign Service, that is only on paper. The "travel services section" is the consulate. The head of "general affairs" runs the political section. The institute director is the ambassador.

"I'm just waiting for Doonesbury (the comic strip, by G.B. Trudeau) to come over to write about this setup . . . It's perfect for him," said an unofficial official.

Contacts cannot be formal, so institute officers meet government authorities in restaurants or at receptions. Taiwan has a similar structure in Wash-

**Despite U.S. 'Deregulation,' Wealth Runs Deep
And Trade — Even With Mainland — Is on Rise**

ton. "We call it a '007' operation, but it works," a Taiwanese civil servant said.

Through these channels, the United States is again arming Taiwan after a year's moratorium on new orders. On Jan. 3, the U.S. government announced that it would sell \$280 million in military hardware to Taiwan, including Hawk ground-to-air missiles.

An aircraft plant here, run jointly with Northrop, continues to produce F-5 fighters. U.S. forces are no longer in the area, but, as a Taiwanese analyst observed, "There is no indication China will attack, so what's the difference if there are no ships in the Straits of Formosa?"

The business community does not have to bother with charades. Recently, executives of American Cynamid flew over for a cocktail party celebrating the company's 20th year of operations here. They are planning a new \$10-million plant, typical of a general mood of confidence.

Trade between the United States and Taiwan totaled about \$10 billion in 1979, with a \$2.1 surplus for Taiwan. In 1978, two-way trade was \$7.3 billion.

The initial hostility toward the United States quickly cooled, although officials are still quick to point out signs of undercutting by the U.S. executive branch.

"After a short period of time, we realized it was not good for either side to break away from the substance of the relations between our two peoples," said James Soong, the chief Taiwanese government spokesman.

Congress passed the Taiwan Relations Act, which laid the groundwork for a one-China policy that nonetheless makes room for Taiwan. Corporate lawyers appear generally satisfied that loans and investments are adequately protected, although there has yet to be a definitive test case.

For a number of executives, Mr. Carter's dereg-

ulation answered a major question that had worried potential investors: What would happen when the United States decided to cut Taiwan loose? The apparent answer is: Very little. And there is now a flush of confidence.

Japan has taken a similar approach, with strong commercial ties channeled through an unofficial mission. Japan's Interchange Association acts like an embassy. Visas are supposed to be sent to Tokyo for stamping, for example, but it is an open secret that they are processed in a back room in Taipei.

Western European countries are also increasing their ties, responding to Taiwan's interest in diversifying trade. A half dozen European banks are expected to be authorized to open in Taiwan, including France's Societe Generale and the Banque de Paris et des Pays Bas.

Although Europeans have been concerned about a possible angry reaction from Peking, there has been little pressure from the mainland. In fact, indirect contacts between China and Taiwan have increased.

The Peking authorities have been trying to bring Taiwan back into the fold largely by friendly persuasion. Deputy Premier Deng Xiaoping, in a recent speech, said that China must catch up with Taiwan economically before it can retake the island. Policy has been that Taiwan could retain autonomous status, with separate armed forces, as long as it gives up its flag and its claim to sovereignty.

The Taiwan government, after holding out 30 years, has refused to consider those conditions.

But officials in Hong Kong say that goods from Taiwan to China, passing through the British crown colony, totaled \$3 million in 1979, compared to only \$30,000 the year before. China sold \$27 million in goods to Taiwan, through Hong Kong, during that period, according to the officials.

Despite the prosperity, Taiwan is still isolated and under pressure. It is officially recognized only by

Saudi Arabia, South Korea, South Africa and 17 African and Latin American states. Athletic organizations have dropped Taiwan, and officials fear they may be forced out of several important economic organizations. Travel is difficult on Taiwanese passports, and business dealings are often awkward.

And, although the political tension has eased, it is still there. The Kuomintang (Nationalist) government worries not only about subversion from the mainland but also pressures from local Taiwanese who want a louder voice.

This week, eight dissidents go on trial, accused of sedition and of organizing an anti-government riot in Kaohsiung. All were staff members of the now-banned Formosa magazine. Officials said 184 police and military personnel were injured in what is known as the "Kaohsiung incident."

The U.S.-born wife of one dissident, Linda Arrigo Shih, told the Associated Press in Hong Kong that the Kuomintang "has shown with these arrests that it will not tolerate any challenge to its totalitarian control and that it will use whatever means it can — control of news, courts, the secret police system — to maintain its absolute control."

Focus on Stability

The toughness may subside as younger leaders replace the aging hard-line stalwarts of the Kuomintang. For the present, however, attention is on political stability and economic growth.

A subway system is planned to relieve the crush of traffic among towering new buildings. A \$1.2-billion freeway, 373 kilometers long, cuts through rice paddies and lush forests. Money goes into social services and housing.

And, in its pragmatic way, the government carefully plots ways to score points against the mainland.

In one instance, Taiwan's China Airlines ended up as the most sought-after carrier out of Japan. Peking authorities did not want their aircraft to fly out of the same Tokyo airport as China Airlines, so they chose the prestigious new terminal at Narita.

As a result, China Airlines operates the only international flights from Hanaed, 90 minutes closer to the city than Narita, and passengers clamor for seats.

Once More Up Inflation Hill

President Carter's new and improved anti-inflation program is not much of either. Like the measures that have so far failed, it aims to slow down inflation by slowing down economic activity. But this time, the president vows to produce the recession that he hoped for last year.

Mr. Carter has asked the Federal Reserve Board to tighten credit further, using even higher interest rates and more direct measures. He asked the Fed to curb the use of credit cards and to enlist U.S. banks in a voluntary program of credit restraint. Mr. Carter also renewed an earlier promise to balance the federal budget next year, threatening to veto spending if Congress fails to cooperate.

If all this is enough, then the only lament can be that it comes so late in the day. The White House was not alone in expecting recession before now. Its hope that a slowdown can cool inflation is widely shared.

But the odds are that the president's program is not enough. And the harmful recession he invokes could in any case be shortened by a more serious effort to hold down wages and, through them, prices. The president should be admired for refusing to turn to rigid, mandatory wage-and-price controls. But he should be leading the country to something better than his system of voluntary guidelines. He is still deaf, for example, to the intriguing idea of using tax incentives to restrain wages.

Instead, Mr. Carter has yielded much too quickly to the demands of organized labor. He has kept his guidelines approach — sadly (and laughably) adjusted for inflation. Instead of preaching for wage increases of no more than 7 percent, he will now urge an average of 8½ percent and hire more clerks to check the complex arithmetic by which these limits have been routinely violated. The high-

er target is surely realistic. But how will a mere call for national "discipline" overcome the glaring inequity built into this approach? The guidelines may help to hold down the wages of unorganized workers. But those who belong to unions will package their contract gains in fringe benefits and cost-of-living adjustments and waltz merrily by the government's standards. Once understood, this unfairness will surely erode the restraint everywhere else.

The new program's brightest promise is its commitment to a balanced federal budget. That will not bring the price indexes tumbling down. It is largely a symbolic move to quell the fears of even greater inflation by showing that government, at least, is serious about restraining spending.

But the painful details of the new budget cuts are yet to come. So are the political battles that every one of them will inspire. The president contends that balance in fiscal 1981 requires trimming some \$13 billion from his "prudent and responsible" budget of just seven weeks ago. This is a surprisingly low estimate. The Congressional Budget Office recently said that the deficit next year would be about \$25 billion.

In theory, the president's strategy is sound. He wants to balance the budget, and by cuts alone, without new taxes. And he says he will cut every agency, including the most sacred cow, the Pentagon. That approach at least has a better chance of success in Congress than one that would strike more narrowly.

Modest though they are, none of these measures will help even in the long run if Mr. Carter's attention to them is as fleeting as in the past. This administration's rhetoric on inflation has always exceeded its commitment. If it is serious at last, that may be the most important change in the nation's prospects.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Serious About a Gasoline Tax

A gasoline tax — a serious and substantial one — is on the horizon again and seems to be getting a little closer. It's part of President Carter's program to get control of inflation. That's a good sign.

If you wonder why, after years of repeated defeats and rejections, the idea of a gasoline tax keeps reappearing, there's a simple answer. It's a direct and efficient way to discourage people from using so much of it. The tax returns a lot of money to the government. It ends the outrageous subsidy that present gasoline pricing offers to people who drive a lot — a subsidy that has contributed heavily to the decline of the dollar over the past decade. The gasoline tax is a simple, sharp, useful tool. Perhaps this is the year that the United States will finally begin to use it.

Mr. Carter has imposed an import charge of \$4.62 on each barrel of crude oil and gasoline coming into this country. He did it under his authority to control imports that threaten the national security. If ever there was case of imports threatening the national security, the present flood of imported oil is it. By a complicated administrative arrangement, Mr. Carter hopes to make the consumers of gasoline bear the whole burden of this charge. It's about 10 cents a gallon, and the only thing wrong with it is that it's too low. It is to hit the filling stations in mid-May. Meanwhile, Mr. Carter will ask Congress to replace it with a permanent tax, raising the federal gasoline tax from the present 4 cents to 14 cents, to go up in the future in step with gasoline prices.

In 1975, the courageous and foresighted

House Ways and Means Committee reported a conservation tax that would have gone up only if gasoline consumption went up. It was defeated overwhelmingly in the House. But it's worth thinking about the difference that the 1975 bill might have made.

The United States was importing about 6 million barrels of oil a day in 1975. Now imports are more than 8 million. But the Ways and Means Committee's bill also included machinery to pull oil imports down to 5.5 million barrels a day by this year. If U.S. imports had been declining toward that level, it is utterly improbable that world oil prices could have doubled last year. It was only the massive and rising U.S. demand for Middle Eastern oil that created the frantic seller's market in which the 1979 oil crisis took place.

Five years ago the price of gasoline was 56 cents a gallon, and the Ways and Means Committee's tax might have added as much as 23 cents to it. The rest of Congress thought it intolerably harsh and inflationary. It's true that thoughtful and informed Americans, of whom the Ways and Means Committee was a fair example, saw perfectly the kind of trouble ahead. But other Americans didn't want to hear about it, didn't want to think about it and, above all, didn't want to do anything about it.

Since then, of course, the price of oil, the price of gasoline and the inflation rate have all more than doubled. Hasn't the time come for a different and slightly more prudent attitude toward taxing gasoline?

THE WASHINGTON POST.

International Opinion

Marchais' Past

Does it matter [whether Georges Marchais, the French Communist Party leader, willingly worked in a Nazi aircraft factory]? It was, after all, nearly 40 years ago. Mr. Marchais was then in his early 20s, and not yet a member of the Communist Party, or any other party.

It would suit Mr. Marchais' book just now if the Socialists could be provoked into joining the campaign against him, since that would "prove" the Communist thesis that they are secretly in league with President Giscard d'Estaing and the bourgeoisie.

Meanwhile, the left's electoral fortunes continue to decline, and the president looks more than ever certain of re-election.

—From The Times (London).

U.S. Primaries

Let us be grateful for the American primaries. It is not for us to say that registered Democrats or Republicans have voted wrongly or rightly. They have chosen and they have the right to choose. Enough credit is not given in Western Europe to the extraordinary depth and seriousness of American democracy. The habit of everybody choosing — and choosing what shall be the options — is not properly valued for the natural extension of democracy which it is.

The country which most nearly approaches the highest liberal standard is the United States. Come Carter, come Reagan, come a whole litany of silly decisions in government, it will continue to do so.

—From the Daily Telegraph (London).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

March 17, 1905

PALM BEACH, Fla. — Mr. Meyer Guggenheim, 77, died here today. With his sons, he practically controlled the output of the silver mines of Mexico and the Southwest. The venerable capitalist was born in Switzerland, where he learned a trade. On his way to the United States in 1848, Mr. Guggenheim became interested in Miss Barbara Myers, while his father, then a widower, paid court to Miss Myers' mother. Both couples were married in Philadelphia. Young Guggenheim in 1859 became a manufacturer of stove polish. He invested in a Leadville mining venture 26 years ago that developed millions in profits, and in 1890 his two sons established the first ore smelter at Pueblo, Colo.

Fifty Years Ago

March 17, 1930

MADRID — A sense of disaster spread through Spain today at the news of the sudden death of Gen. Miguel Primo de Rivera, former dictator of his country. He died unexpectedly of an embolism yesterday at the Hotel Pont Royal, where he had been resting in strict retirement since he fell from power on Jan. 28 this year. Rivera, 60, had suffered from diabetes for many years, but his death is believed to have been hastened by the strenuous days preceding his resignation. His former fiancée, Senorita Castellanos, went to a tea party at his hotel yesterday to find him dead. Rivera had broken off his engagement to her when he learned she had been speculating on the Madrid Bourse.



Stiffed and Sandbagged

By William Safire

NEW YORK — Republican presidential candidates have been indulging in what broadcaster Daniel Schorr calls "the language of political victimization."

Using the aliteration of Shakespeare's "cabined, cribb'd and confined," the various put-upon politicians complain of being "stiffed, sandbagged and set up."

"Stiffed" was first used by Ronald Reagan, who complained of having been, "frankly, stiffed" by a reporter who asked about an ethnic joke. A few days later, Sen. Robert Dole picked up the usage in complaining of his exclusion from a debate. "They stiffed us."

The noun "stiff" is best known as slang for "corpse," derived from the stiffness of rigor mortis; from that comes the use of "stiff" as a synonym for "dimwit" or "deadbeat." However, another meaning of the noun "stiff," deeply rooted in British slang, is "bank note" or "promissory note" — from the stiffness of the paper used.

Perhaps from that bank note background, as a verb, "to stiff" has occasionally been used to mean "swindle": a waiter denied a tip has been "stiffed," or cheated. More likely, the verb form has a prairie origin, and would ordinarily be considered as taboo as the obscene word it supplants. But, like "shaft," 20 years ago, the verb was used in a public forum by a famous person, which lessened the taboo. The user of "stiffed" can always say he thought it came from "stiff-armed," a football term.

"Sandbagged" was used by George Bush in response to the charges of stifling. "We feel we were sandbagged," he said, repeating the slang verb used first by his New Hampshire campaign manager. Concurrently, Joe Scott wrote in his newsletter, "The Political Animal," that Gov. Edmund Brown II was "sandbagging Kennedy's surge."

In Farmer and Henley's turn-of-the-century dictionary of slang, a sandbag was described as a thieves' argot, and defined as "a long, sausage-like bag of sand dealing a heavy blow that leaves no mark." In American use, its meaning was narrowed to "hit from behind."

"To set up" — "His candidate had been set up by his rivals" was the position taken by a Bush campaign chief, as paraphrased by reporter Adam Clymer of The New York Times.

As a noun, a "setup" is the fixings or accoutrements for a highball; or an organization; or furnishings and layout ("What a lovely setup"). As a verb, the term has been used in the United States for more than a century to mean "to weaken" or "to lead someone to the point of being duped."

The origin is pickpocket's slang: the "stiff" sets up the "mark" by putting him in a position that best enables the "wire" to dip into his pocket. In current usage, then, "to stiff" means "to harm by deceiving," "to sandbag" means "to clobber stealthily," and "to set up" means "to ensnare or entrap." Please observe the distinctions, or you may be ganged up on.

Democrats have been using some lively language lately. Vice President Mondale trotted out a rarely used term to describe the Canadian-assisted escape of six Americans from Tehran: "We had been trying to infiltrate them safely." "Infiltrate" is familiar, meaning "to filter in" — and, by extension to the military metaphor, "to slip through lines secretly" into enemy territory. "Exfiltrate" means "to filter out" — and, by extension in the Iranian case, "to slip through

lines out of unfriendly territory." Good usage.

Gov. Brown had a couple of barbs to use on his campaign trail: "The reason Carter-Kennedy has been yanking about foreign affairs so much is because they don't know what to do about America." The slang term "yanking" is of imitative origin — "yakey-yak" is the sound of babble — but if Brown intends to use "Carter-Kennedy" as a singular subject, he ought not to use "they" as its pronoun.

Brown also belted the president with a well-turned phrase: "Carter ran on a platform of love and now he's trying to get re-elected on a platform of fear." But in smacking Kennedy, the rear half of his singular Carter-Kennedy horse, he said, "Kennedy was ready to be coronated four months ago." Wrong. Although "coronatus" is the Latin for "crown," and a coronet is a small crown, one does not get "coronated" at a coronation. One gets crowned.

Copacetic

Plenty of mail on the origin of "copacetic," the revived term for "all goes well."

One group holds that it was a gangland term out of Chicago. The origin was speculated upon by Michael McDougall, as told to J.C. Furnas, in a 1939 book titled "Gamblers Don't Gamble." A certain hotel detective was the nemesis of the small-time crooks who liked to make his hotel a headquarters. When weary and no longer vigilant, the detective would prop his feet on a settee in the lobby; a lookout would say "The cop is on the settee" which meant "all clear." In time, the sentence ran together as "copasettee," or "copacetic."

"Sounds fishy, doesn't it?" observes Robert C. Stern of Cleveland Heights, Ohio, who sent it in. Sure does, but a handful of phrase detectives is convinced that the cop-on-the-settee story is not the folk etymology it seems to be.

A more likely explanation, offered by many linguistic jayvees, is the Hebrew term "ha-kol b'tzedek," a frequently used phrase meaning "all in order." A slight corruption, "kol b'tzedek," means "all with justice."

On an early mission of the astronauts, writing Phyllis Simpson of Philadelphia, her son — watching the moon shot on television — remarked that, in response to a question from ground control about how things were going, a strange thing had happened: the astronaut had replied in Hebrew. I laughed. He insisted he had clearly heard the reply as "kol b'tzedek."

But if the origin is in Hebrew,

Letters

Agadir Revisited

Brigitte von Esen (Letters, March 8-9) need not worry about the effect of the "topless" fashion in Agadir, Morocco. Those who invite foreigners to their shores are quite prepared to tolerate their unconventional behavior. My own limited knowledge of the Moroccan suggests that (most sensibly) they are more interested in their European visitors' currency than in what they wear beside the hotel pool. Since they would never permit their own womenfolk to appear in public in any kind of beach attire whatever, European customs are, to them, completely irrelevant.

GUY BELLAIRS.

Pau, France.

Shamir: What Role In the Peace Talks?

By Dial Torgerson

JERUSALEM — Israel's new foreign minister, Yitzhak Shamir, who opposed the Camp David peace accord, is now assuming a role in putting them into effect.

Prime Minister Menachem Begin is said to be in favor of assigning Shamir an important role in the continuing peace talks. But the question arises: what kind of peacekeeper is a man who opposes the basis on which the peace was designed?

Much remains to be learned about him. He had been speaker of the Israeli Knesset (parliament) since 1977, yet his qualifications for the job to which Begin and his Cabinet elevated him a week ago remain well-dubious.

Ironically, his predecessor, Moshe Dayan, quit the Begin government because he felt he was not playing a large enough role in the peace process. Dayan helped negotiate the Camp David agreements and, of course, favored them. But Interior Minister Yosef Burg was given the job as Israel's head negotiator, and Dayan, after attending a few sessions as a member of the Israeli delegation, stopped taking part in the talks, which he supposed to develop a system of self-governing autonomy for the Israeli-occupied Arab territories.

'Senior Position'

An official of the Israeli negotiating team said Shamir was expected to assume the role from which Dayan withdrew and that he would go to Cairo at the end of this month for the next round of autonomy talks with Egyptian and U.S. delegates. An Israeli writer, Daniel Bloch, diplomatic correspondent for the Tel Aviv daily Davar, said that Begin told Shamir he would fill a "senior position" in the Israeli delegation, "equivalent to that of Dr. Burg."

The negotiating team official said there was no indication that Shamir was seeking the chairmanship of the autonomy committee or even the job of co-chairman. Shamir is merely filling the Foreign Ministry's empty chair on the team, he said.

Shamir, however, will carry more clout than Dayan did. For one thing, Eliahu Ben-Eliassir, Israel's ambassador to Egypt, will be taking part in the autonomy negotiations. Ben-Eliassir is a veteran of two years' negotiations with the Egyptians and, in baseball terms, is a heavy hitter. And he will be working for Shamir.

Shamir publicly stated his doubts about the Camp David accord, which he contended were too generous to Israel's Arab opponents. He abstained when the peace treaty resulting from it — came up for a vote in the Knesset, and, it is said, would have voted against him had he not been speaker of the Knesset.

Last year, before the autonomy talks reached their present seeming impasse, a journalist asked Shamir about the implementation of the Camp David agreements. He replied: "I was not a great adherent of the agreement. I do not accept several of the articles. To this day I am not enthusiastic over it. Nor did

I vote for it. My expectations were not so great, so I'm not disappointed about what's happening."

Shamir will soon be playing a key role in the efforts to reach agreement on the autonomy plan by the May 26 date set for it at Camp David. Diplomatic observers here do not view his presence on the negotiating team as a hopeful sign.

Always a Militant

Shamir is a militant and always has been. He was born in Poland, where he was a member of Betar, Zionist youth movement that believed in self-defense and emigration to Palestine by any means. He arrived in Palestine in 1928 and graduated to the "Zionist underground," the Irgun Zvai Leumi.

He was part of a group that split off under Abraham Stern and became the Stern Gang, or Lechi. He was arrested by the British, twice imprisoned — and twice escaped. After Stern was killed, he became one of the top leaders of Lechi and he planned many of the group's daring operations against the British. The organization was held responsible for the murder of Constable Bernardotte, a United Nations mediator, in Jerusalem in September, 1948.

After the 1948-49 war for Israel independence, Shamir "kept out of the limelight," according to his official biography, which went on to say that he "served 10 years in the civil service in a senior post." The means, according to sources here that he was a secret agent.

In 1965 he was named as a business man. In 1970 he joined Herut, the political party headed by Begin's former Irgun leader. He won Knesset seat in 1973 and became speaker when Begin's Likud coalition came to power in 1977.

This is not the kind of background usually associated with the title of foreign minister. His predecessors have included men like the urbane, articulate Abba Eban and the flamboyant Dayan. Little is known of Shamir's life and he is closemouthed about his underground past.

Unenthusiastic

Foreign media dubbed Shamir the "hawk" and "terrorist," and local papers were unenthusiastic when his long-rumored appointment was approved by the Cabinet. Calling him an ancient hawk, the independence Tel Aviv daily Ha-Aretz said that, while "this does not preclude him from assuming the highest parliamentary office, it is no recommendation for appointing him (as foreign minister)."

Shamir, 65, is less than fluent in English and did not finish college. But he speaks excellent French, said a Foreign Ministry official, and he is warm and friendly, and has been shaking hands and meeting everyone, including the secretaries.

Begin, asked how Shamir would fare as implementer of a plan he rejected, said tersely: "He will represent government policy." Just how enthusiastic Shamir will do that remains to be seen.

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Italy: The Failure of Terrorism

By William Pfaff

ROME — Terrorism in Italy has strengthened what it set out to destroy. The remarkable thing about the Italian people's reaction to the terrorist campaign that has gone on nearly 10 years is how strong they have been — how brave, how resolutely democratic. The purpose of the terrorists was, of course, to make the Italian republic reveal itself, underneath a democratic disguise, as a fascist state. Nothing remotely like that has happened.

The affair has been an ordeal for all. Politicians, businessmen, Fiat shop stewards, union officials, judges, editors — all have been in danger of a mutilating shot in the kneecap, kidnapping, murder. The victims have also included ordinary workers, postmen, rank-and-file policemen, the boys who spend their days and nights on street corners or before important doors wearing flak jackets and submachine guns, waiting for the arbitrarily nominated attack from a passing car, the shot from a window. Here, as elsewhere, the police come from the poor, not from the bourgeoisie.

The Italians stoically have refused to conform to what the terrorists predicted of them. No terrorist still able to make something like an objective appraisal of the situation can think that Italians will abandon the republic — said as the Italian republic has been these last 30 years — or that the bruised republic will start terrorizing the masses in order to catch the terrorists. The police, in fact, have been doing rather well in catching the terrorists through ordinary detective methods.

Cannot Stop

But this imposing victory of reason and democracy will not stop people from going on dying this year and next. The Red Brigades and their allied groups cannot stop. They are politically committed, but they are also psychologically and legally committed. They are outlaws, living with desperate companions, each fearing betrayal.

There have been recent steps by the magistracy and police to ease the way for defecting terrorists, a course that proved useful in West Germany. But the core of the terrorists must be expected to go on simply because they have to believe in what they are doing. Life would be unendurable if they conceded that they had been

wrong. Many of them are idealists; they believe in a morality. They believe that they are committing historically necessary crimes.

The roots of this terrorism are Italian. It seems to be true that foreign money and training have gone to the terrorists, but their movement originated in the conditions of social unrest and injustice that marked Italy during the 1960s — and that constitute an indictment of the failures of the Italian political class.

The historic leader of the Red Brigades is Renato Curcio, who at the time of the first student riots in 1967 was a convinced, socially conscious Catholic. He and his wife, also a Catholic activist, met while students at the faculty of social sciences at Trento. It was there that they began to develop their own formulation of why revolution was necessary and how it should be brought about. Curcio now is in prison. His wife was killed in a battle with the police.

Waning Support

The support for those who remain is waning. The number of sympathizers in the universities and among the urban young has dwindled, according to those whose business it is to watch such things. The Italian public as a whole loathes the terrorists. The terrorists are not finding recruits. They grow old.

So it seems that terrorism will go on as long as the present group of committed people can keep it up, and can stay ahead of the police. This is hard on those who will become their victims, but for the society itself it is tolerable. The total of victims is not large. There were about 200 incidents last year; about 40 persons were killed. But something like twice that number died in the same time in Northern Ireland as a result of terrorism. Spain has been experiencing much the same thing as Italy as a result of Basque nationalist actions. Lebanon has recently lived through things indescribably worse.

So the outlook is both sober and reassuring. The Italians have taken a formidable demonstration of political maturity and endurance. They have recognized the true but often misunderstood Italy, as Frederick Rolfe put it, "of raw reality — steel and brains and blood."

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INTERNATIONAL Herald Tribune Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post	
John Hay Whitney Chairman	Katharine Graham Co-Chairman
International Herald Tribune, S.A. au capital de 1.200.000 F. R.C. Paris No 23 B 212. 179-181, avenue Charles de Gaulle, 92521 Neuilly-sur-Seine Cedex Tel. 01-47-12-61. Telex 40714 Herald. Fax 01-47-12-61. Le Directeur de la publication: Walter N. Wells In U.S.A.—Subscription price \$20 per year. Second class postage paid at Long Island City, N.Y. 11101 © 1980 International Herald Tribune. All rights reserved. Circulation: February 94, 21	
Lee W. Huestner Mort Rosenblum William R. Holden Robert E. McCabe Walter N. Wells	Stephen Kleiman Richard H. Morgan
Publisher Editor Deputy Editors Chief Editorial Writer	Associate Publisher Director of Finance Director of Circulation Director of Advertising

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Land, Public Service Reforms to Affect Whites

Mugabe Indicates Plans for Major Economic, Political Changes

By John F. Burns

SALISBURY, March 16 (NYT) — Two weeks after Robert Mugabe's election victory and pledge of a secure future for Rhodesia's 230,000 whites, he has begun signaling that he intends making major changes in the country's economic and political life, some of them with fundamental implications for whites.

As a Marxist, Mr. Mugabe emerged from the election with powerful enemies: the white-led army, undefeated in the guerrilla war and capable of staging a coup against a government threatening the basic interests of whites; and the South African government, pledged to intervene if "chaos" developed after a Mugabe victory.

"First," said an aide to Mr. Mugabe, citing Lenin, "we must consolidate our power, and to do that we have to neutralize our enemies. Only then can we achieve our revolution."

In the first pronouncements after his party took 57 of the 80 seats reserved for blacks in the new Parliament, Mr. Mugabe emphasized the need to ally white farmers. He promised not to seize white farmers' land, said that the capitalist base of the economy would be maintained and pledged that the pension rights of 40,000 whites in government employment would be honored. He named to his Cabinet the white who had been finance minister under former Prime Minister Ian Smith and the leader of the 5,000 white farmers.

His approach had a steady effect. After a flurry of inquiries to moving companies and real estate agents, the mood among whites changed to a careful optimism. Farmers interviewed by Salisbury's daily paper said they were looking forward to a normal life without the anxieties of war.

Although the Cabinet list includ-

ed a number of militants it caused no more than a ripple among whites. Among the militants was "Teurai Rapa Ndhongo, the 25-year-old wife of Mr. Mugabe's military commander. Mrs. Ndhongo, whose adopted name means "spill blood," was made youth and sports minister.

Followers Worried

The concessions to the minority worried some of Mr. Mugabe's followers, however. There has been a dispute over the degree of support the Mugabe party gained in the election by leaving thousands of armed guerrillas to proselytize

among voters. But even whites concede that its 63 percent share of the 2.6 million black ballots reflected a huge yearning for change.

In many respects the changes can come only by trimming the privileges of whites, and there have been indications that some militant Mugabe aides support a swifter start to the process than their leader has indicated.

One aide told reporters that he was receiving indignant inquiries from Mugabe guerrillas and others about the carrying out of the party manifesto, which spoke of the need for a "socialist transformation of Zimbabwean society." This was de-

fined to mean land ownership by "the people as a whole," "direct state involvement in the mining industry on a partnership basis" and changes in the white-dominated civil service. It would also mean a re-making of the educational and medical systems to eliminate preferences for whites.

The aide said that Mr. Mugabe had risked incurring a backlash like the one that ruined Bishop Abel Muzorewa, the former prime minister, whose concessions to white pressures were the central factor in his election defeat. Mr. Mugabe's problem, the aide said, was that reassurances he felt it necessary to

give whites might be seen by his guerrillas as a sellout of the revolution.

On Thursday, Mr. Mugabe called a news conference and offered a new emphasis. While reiterating that his concern was not "to drive anybody out of the country," he said immediate change was necessary in such vital areas as land, the public service, administration of the tribal areas and broadcasting.

"We wouldn't be a government if we didn't bring about change," he said. "But we must balance the need for change with the need to retain white skills in the country."

The need for the new government

to gain a firm footing before facing challenges from recalcitrant whites and militant blacks was the principal factor in delaying the country's shift from colonial status to nationhood. Britain announced on Friday that independence would come at midnight April 17, with Prince Charles presiding over celebrations the next day. In the meantime, Mr. Mugabe will have a British buffer while he lays the groundwork for change.

One change outlined by the new prime minister was the acquisition by government of vacant land in formerly white areas of the country. This will be distributed among black family groups to be collectively farmed. Initially, the new collective farms, and programs designed to encourage communal farming among tribal dwellers, will exist alongside the white-owned farms that produce half the country's exports. At first, beneficiaries will be drawn from the one million blacks displaced by the war.

Whites in the public service appear to be in for more of a jolt.

Under the constitution devised by Britain, Mr. Mugabe will have authority to replace the top civil servants in all the ministries, and he has indicated that in most cases he plans to do so. Whites in lower positions will be more of a problem since they have security under the Public Service Act. But Mr. Mugabe told reporters that he was determined to advance blacks denied promotion under the white regime and to put the bureaucracy on a nonracial basis.

Among the first to lose their jobs will be the provincial and district commissioners who exercised plenipotentiary powers over tribal blacks under the white administration. Mr. Mugabe said the system would be abolished, with blacks and whites coming under a common system of local government.

The ultimate arbiters of change by the new government could be white officers in the army. Although its commander, Lt. Gen. Peter Walls, has pledged loyalty to the new government, Mr. Mugabe will have to guard against a coup as long as the officer corps remains intact. After seven years of war, many officers are still bitterly resentful of as one of them put it last week, "letting the terrorists take peacefully what they never won in war."

Nations Pressing Colombia to Resolve Hostage Crisis

By Warren Hoge

BOGOTA, March 16 (NYT) — Nations with diplomatic personnel being held by guerrillas here are putting increasing pressure on the Colombian government to resolve the crisis.

A foreign official sent by his government to oversee the negotiations said, "We've been reading an awful lot about the difficulty Colombia is having settling this within its own laws, and the diplomatic community now thinks some more attention ought to be paid to Colombian international obligations."

The source of the growing diplomatic irritation has been Colombia's insistence that its Constitution does not permit President Julio Cesar Turbay to grant pardons or clemency to the prisoners the terrorists want freed.

The captive diplomats, 12 of them ambassadors, are from 16 countries, including the United States. They have been held in the embassy of the Dominican Republic since urban guerrillas seized it

Feb. 27. The guerrillas demanded a multimillion-dollar ransom and the release of prisoners being held for military trials.

The government has speeded the trials of those prisoners by dispensing with much of the reading of about 30,000 pages of evidence against them. This is said to be an attempt to meet some of the terrorists' demands without violating the Colombian Constitution. Under the arrangement, those acquitted and those sentenced to short terms could be freed quickly.

The guerrillas scaled down their initial demand for \$50 million ransom and reduced the number of prisoners for whom they demanded freedom from 311 to 20 to 30.

A committee of envoys from the affected nations reminded Foreign Minister Diego Uribe Vargas in a message that diplomatic procedure listed as their highest priorities "the protection of diplomats' lives, integrity, liberty and dignity, without which there can be no international exchange."

The statement said, "This, and no other must be your fundamental preoccupation," and added, "If in this case you act in a manner consonant with international laws, this will not signify in any manner at all a collapse of the internal legal order but to the contrary will underline and exalt your flexibility, generosity and fairness."

In an interview, Mr. Uribe said only that the other countries "know we are eager to continue discussions and resolve this peacefully."

Negotiation Report Denied

There was a report yesterday that the Colombian authorities would consider letting individual countries negotiate the release of their own representatives. The account was given some credence by the refusal of the U.S. Embassy to deny it because until yesterday U.S. officials have repeatedly said the problem was "exclusively within the competence of the Colombian government." The U.S. ambassador, Diego Asencio, is among the hostages.

Sources close to the president said that the report was untrue.

At the same time, a foreign official said that he expected more hostages to be released this week. Twenty-four have been freed, leaving at least two dozen still inside.

President Fidel Castro of Cuba sent Mr. Turbay a message offering to give the guerrillas asylum and promising him that they would not be permitted to return to Colombia. The move was seen as more of an attempt to patch up Cuban-Colombian relations than a way out of the situation. Colombia re-established relations with Cuba two years ago but recently withdrew its ambassador after the two countries battled at the United Nations for a seat on the Security Council. The seat eventually went to Mexico.

No negotiations with the guerrillas are scheduled. Both sides said after the last session on Thursday that they were waiting for an initiative by the other side to resume talks. The statements were seen as tactical moves rather than declarations of a breakdown.

"Lufthansa speaks well for Germany."

This is an authentic passenger statement.



Lufthansa
German Airlines

Oil From Tanker Moves Eastward On French Coast

ST. BRIEUC, France, March 16 (UPI) — Oil from the shipwrecked Malaysia tanker Tania spread eastward along 40 miles of the Brittany coastline yesterday, polluting bays and beaches popular with vacationers.

Local authorities asked the French Army for reinforcements for the 1,100 troops already helping villagers to clean up beaches and rescue wildlife. According to provisional reports, hundreds of birds and fish have died from the effects of the oil.

About 3,000 tons of oil spilled into the sea when the Tania broke up March 7 in a storm off Ile de Batz in Brittany, killing eight crewmen. British experts are planning to explore the stern section, which sank to a depth of 250 feet, to see if it can be refloated. That section contains 10,000 tons of oil.

The aft part of the ship has been towed to Le Havre where attempts are to be made to pump out the remaining 13,000 tons of its original cargo of 26,000 tons.

Coffee Grower Freed by Rebels In El Salvador

SAN SALVADOR, March 16 (AP) — Leftist guerrillas yesterday released a member of one of the country's richest families, Jaime Hill Arguella, 43, who was kidnapped in October.

The family said in a telephone interview that Mr. Arguella, a coffee grower, was with them. There was no indication whether the family had paid ransom money. The People's Revolutionary Army had demanded \$8 million for his release.

The family complied with the other demand for the publication of a guerrilla manifesto in several newspapers worldwide.

Meanwhile, the Popular Liberation Forces continue to hold South Africa's ambassador to El Salvador, Archibald Dunn, who was kidnapped Nov. 28. The guerrillas are demanding for his release \$20 million and publication of a manifesto in 102 nations and 65 languages.

Gang Wrecks London Train

LONDON, March 16 (AP) — A gang of 200 youths rampaged through a London Underground station yesterday and heavily damaged a train with shovels and sledgehammers, police said. Forty persons were treated for injuries.

The gang members, who wear leather and chains, were said to be "skinheads," so called because they shave their heads. A police spokesman said that the youths, some of whom were as young as 12, "smashed everything that could be smashed" in the station at Neasden in northwest London.

The injured included a train driver on his way to work, seven passengers, and gang members who fought one another after damaging the train. Police said 15 youths were taken into custody.

For the first time in almost a year, two technicians entered a shock last week at the Three Mile Island nuclear power plant.

After Three Mile Island

Public Doubts Jeopardize U.S. Nuclear Power Plans

By David Burnham

WASHINGTON, March 16 (NYT) — In the year since the accident last March 28 at the Three Mile Island nuclear power station in Pennsylvania, a dark cloud has descended over nuclear power.

Nuclear technology, along with the technologists, industrialists and utilities who try to sell it as a clean and safe solution to shrinking oil supplies, are viewed with public suspicion today because the reactor at Three Mile Island did what the nuclear establishment said that a reactor could not do. It went berserk.

That event was the climax of a buildup of national disenchantment with nuclear power that had been growing for several years. Such business fundamentals as a decline in the growth of electricity consumption and sharply higher interest rates on the billions of dollars needed to build new generating facilities contributed to the faltering fortunes, and orders for reactors dwindled.

In 1973, according to Energy Department records, utilities in the United States ordered 38 reactors. Last year, there were no orders and 11 cancellations of earlier orders.

Growth Stalled

The growth of electric power generated by nuclear reactors has stalled, too. In 1975, 55 licensed units could generate up to 8.4 percent of the country's electricity, according to the Nuclear Regulatory Commission. At the time of the Three Mile Island accident, 70 reactors were capable of generating 12.9 percent of the nation's electricity.

But by the end of 1979, the two reactors at Three Mile Island and one reactor at New York's Indian Point power station had been unplugged and the nuclear generating capacity had dropped to 10.6 percent.

Meanwhile, eight new reactors that the utilities hoped to hook into the nation's electric grid last year were not granted licenses. And now, because of regulatory uncertainties and other problems, a few utilities are considering whether some reactors under construction could be converted to burn coal.

The most powerful force filling the sails of nuclear advocates is the fundamental uncertainty about the availability of sufficient oil supplies. Although a large proportion of oil is used for transportation, and thus cannot be directly replaced by electricity generated by nuclear reactors, industry spokesmen focus on the problems that could develop in areas such as New England, which are especially dependent on oil for heating homes and generating electricity.

Balanced against the growing shortage of essential resources and the increasing world population demanding its share of them is an equally difficult question: Can society organize itself to harness a force with the potentially catastrophic energy of nuclear power?

From reports by such groups as the President's Commission on Three Mile Island, which was sharply critical of the Nuclear Regulatory Commission, it is not clear that the United States has yet found the necessary framework.

The doubts about nuclear power are not limited to the United States. According to a recent study on the viability of the civil nuclear industry throughout the world, France and the Eastern bloc countries are

not far behind. In 1975, the French government announced that it would build 12 new reactors by 1985. The Soviet Union, which has a long history of nuclear power, is also planning to build new reactors.

While Westinghouse and General Electric — the world's two nuclear manufacturers — express deep concern about the ability of the nation to find new sources of electricity, they also are not without optimism. Westinghouse, for example, says it is quite well with its nuclear business overall, although the 1975-1976 business year has never been profitable.

"Right now, we have more orders than we can handle," says Robert Kirby, president of Westinghouse Electric Corp., "and we are confident that we will be able to meet the demand for nuclear power in the future."

Some independent analysts, however, are less certain about the clear future. United States utilities are in serious trouble, contend the authors of the Rockefeller Foundation report on nuclear power. "Nuclear power," they said, "is effectively blocked by political opposition and by poor financial health."

At a mass meeting, participants demanded a shift in the country's policies away from oil and nuclear-based energy. They also attacked exports of nuclear technology, especially to countries that have not signed agreements prohibiting nuclear weapons.

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Obituaries

Mohammed Hatta, a Leader Of Indonesia Independence

NEW YORK, March 16 (NYT) — Mohammed Hatta, 77, who with President Sukarno proclaimed Indonesia a republic in 1945 after three centuries of Dutch rule, died Friday in a Jakarta hospital.

Mr. Hatta served under Sukarno from 1945 until 1956, when the two men split up over what Mr. Hatta regarded as the leftward direction of Sukarno's "guided democracy."

After his resignation, army troops rebelled in central Sumatra and the revolt spread to parts of Borneo, the Celebes and other areas of the archipelago. Mr. Hatta had supported young army officers in their demands for more autonomy.

Like Sukarno, Mr. Hatta began his nationalist activities as a schoolboy and spent many years in Dutch jails. Mr. Hatta helped Sukarno administer Indonesia during the Japanese occupation of World War II and fought Dutch troops in Sumatra during Indonesia's postwar struggle for independence.

Mr. Hatta was educated in Indonesia and the Netherlands, where he gained a doctorate in economics at the University of Rotterdam. He was born at Bukittinggi in western Sumatra.

His first jail term under the Dutch came in 1927, when he was found guilty of disseminating revolutionary propaganda. He was jailed again in 1934 and exiled to the Moluccas. He was released by the Japanese in 1942.

Mr. Hatta stepped down as vice president in 1948 to serve as premier until 1950. During that time he was also defense minister, briefly, and then foreign minister.

Nettie Rosenstein

NEW YORK, March 16 (UPI) — Nettie Rosenstein, 86, the designer who made the "little black dress" a must for little American women in the 1920s, died Thursday.

Mrs. Rosenstein, who designed gowns for Mamie Eisenhower, Dinah Shore and Norma Shearer, started her first business in her Harlem home in 1916. By the early 1920s, she had become one of the first U.S. name designers.

She took the idea of simple dresses from Europe, where wealthy women favored understated styles, and adapted it to her own designs.

Glenn L. Emmons

ALBUQUERQUE, N.M., March 16 (AP) — Glenn L. Emmons, 84, former commissioner of Indian affairs in the Eisenhower administration, died here Friday. He sought the Republican nomination for governor of New Mexico in 1944 and was a former banker in Gallup. Mr. Emmons was commissioner of Indian affairs from 1953-1961.

Mahlon Neill White

CLINTON, Mo., March 16 (AP) — Mahlone Neill White, 73, publisher of the Clinton Daily Democrat,

1973 Kidnap Victim Found Dead in Belfast

BELFAST, March 16 (Reuters) — A body found on a rubbish dump outside Belfast has been identified as that of West German industrialist and honorary consul Thomas Niedermayer, kidnapped from his home in December, 1973, police said.

The remains were uncovered earlier this month. Police believe that the victim, who was managing director of a West German electronics company in Northern Ireland, was abducted by Irish Republican Army guerrillas.



Mohammed Hatta

the Clinton Eye and the Benton County Enterprise at Warsaw, died at his home yesterday. Mr. White was a third-generation Missouri editor. His grandfather, Thomas Benton White, founded the Warsaw Enterprise 100 years ago. Mr. White bought the Clinton newspaper in 1950, and wrote columns titled "Much About Nothing" and "Spin a Yarn."

Emile Pladner

AUCH, France, March 16 (AP) — Emile (Spider) Pladner, 73, the French boxer who held the world flyweight title for seven weeks in 1929 and whose career was ended by blindness, died yesterday. His family announced today. In March, 1929, Mr. Pladner knocked out Frankie Genaro of the United States in Paris to win the world crown, but lost it the following month in a return bout when he was disqualified for hitting below the belt. Within a few years a retina problem left Mr. Pladner blind, and he became a masseur and physiotherapist for boxers.

E. Germany Again Frees Jailed Dissidents to West

By Ellen Lentz

BERLIN, March 16 (NYT) — After an interruption of a few months, the East German Communists have quietly resumed their long-standing practice of releasing political prisoners to the West in return for West German payments.

The arrival of the first group of 30 prisoners a few days ago in West Germany coincided with news that the East German authorities have for the first time granted a critical author, Jurek Becker, survivor of Nazi camps and narrator of Jewish life, a 10-year travel visa, permitting him to live in the West and freely cross back and forth.

Coming at a time of international tension over Afghanistan, the quiet relaxation was seen by Western diplomats as a sign that the East Germans do not want the crisis to spill over to this part of the world.

"This place still seems an oasis and people here want to keep it that way," one Western official said.

Relieve Tension

To help achieve the aim, the East German authorities are taking steps both to facilitate relations with their West German neighbors and to relieve the tension between them and their dissidents that dates to the forced exiling of singer Wolf Biermann in the fall of 1976.

Since then numerous artists, actors and writers involved in protest activity have left the country. The exodus is still going on. But while the Communists originally deprived such dissenters of their citizenship, telling them not to return, they began last year to hand out passes for two or three years.

Mr. Becker, who won fame with his story "Jacob the Liar" about life in the Jewish ghetto of Lodz, Poland, is the first of the critical authors to have been given free-travel status.

The two Germans had for years considered the exchange of prisoners for money a legitimate system to get "oppositional" men and women

to the West. When the Communists disclosed last October that they wanted to end the exchanges, Bonn was displeased. The West Germans had funneled close to a half-billion dollars to the East over a period of 17 years to buy freedom for prisoners.

Exactly what brought about the Communist change of heart since last fall has not been disclosed in full, but Egon Franke, the West German Cabinet member in charge of East-West German relations, said he expected as many prisoners this year as in the years before, about 1,000 to 1,500.

The group that just reached the West consisted of prisoners freed from confinement at Karl-Marx-Stadt, near Dresden, most of them young men serving time for trying to flee the country.

Klaus Hoepke, East German deputy minister of culture, said recently that he was negotiating with several critical intellectuals about conditions under which they can leave the country.

Polish Dissident Jailed for Theft

WARSAW, March 16 (AP) — A court in northern Poland has sentenced Edmund Zadrozynski, described by dissident sources as a sympathizer with their cause, to three years in prison for burglary and theft. The Polish news agency reported.

Dissident friends of Zadrozynski, a staff member of an underground periodical, claimed that he was framed by police to stifle his political activities.

Zadrozynski, 49, and six other defendants, including his two sons, were charged with burglary and thefts in Grudziadz, where the trial was held.

Political Activist Shot in His Office

Follower Held in Lowenstein Killing

NEW YORK, March 16 (AP) — A Democratic Rep. Allard Lowenstein, 51, civil rights activist leader of the 1968 "Dump Johnson" movement, was shot dead in his office in New London, Conn., Friday afternoon by a follower of New London.

They said Mr. Sweeney, 37, was in Mr. Lowenstein's Rock Center law office at 4 p.m., in the room with the lawyer and without warning pumped five shots into him, hitting his heart, stomach and left arm.

Lowenstein was taken to the local hospital where a team of surgeons tried for five hours. He died after 11 p.m.

The police said Mr. Sweeney, 37, was in Mr. Lowenstein's law office on the ninth floor of the Associated Press Building after having made an appointment earlier in the day, they said.

Mr. Lowenstein's sister, Mrs. Lowenstein, said the two had also recently, but she would not elaborate.

After the shooting, the police said Sweeney, 37, was in the office of a secretary's "in" box and was arrested. They said he was charged with second-degree murder and possession of a deadly weapon.

Sweeney said Mr. Lowenstein had represented a man who was his stepfather, Gerald Sweeney, and that the suit caused family tensions that led to his stepfather's heart attack Feb. 24, the police said.

A Recruiter of Idealists
WASHINGTON (WP) — Allard Lowenstein traveled around the States carrying a 500-page leaflet notebook filled with the names of people he had met in a life of political activism.

Lowenstein was killed apparently by a sick man who had once in entry in his notebook, one thousands of friends and the lawyer and gaily had collected the years. In recent years Mr. Lowenstein had been writing about this man, Dennis Sweeney, in bad shape and help.

One of the most important single contributions he made, said political pundit Carl Casper yesterday, "was recruiting of young people into political process, and then keeping them there."

He helped those people believe that it was a good thing, I think, nobody who's doing that.

Gane was Mr. Lowenstein's pal collaborator in 1967, the two of them organized the Johnson campaign, which helped push Lyndon Johnson out of the White House.

Lowenstein's recruits were the one of that movement.

Mr. Sen. Eugene McCarthy, candidacy in 1968 helped down Johnson, recalled that Lowenstein "was really committed to issues, he didn't care about personalities."

Lowenstein's interest in politics began when he was a boy growing up in Westchester County, N.Y. One of his first causes was that of the Spanish Republic who fought the Civil War against Franco's Fascists. In later years there were dozens of others, they caused Mr. Lowenstein's struggles for justice and fair-



Allard Lowenstein

law degree from Yale and briefly practiced law from a table in Grandson's Restaurant in New York, an establishment that his parents bought during the Depression.

After two years in the Army, Mr. Lowenstein went to work for Hubert Humphrey as a foreign policy aide.

Associate Dean

In 1961, Mr. Lowenstein went to Stanford University as an associate dean of men. There he met Mr. Sweeney, one of many Stanford students who responded readily to Mr. Lowenstein's articulate, forceful advocacy of action on behalf of idealism.

From Stanford he went to North Carolina State University in Raleigh, where he helped organize student civil rights demonstrations.

The Dump Johnson effort was Mr. Lowenstein's first attempt to convert his widening circle of friends and contacts into a political force and it was then, for the first time, that he decided to put himself forward as a political candidate, initially for the Democratic Senate nomination in New York, then setting for the nomination in a heavily Republican congressional district on Long Island.

With the help of legions of young volunteers, he won that race by a handful of votes, then served a hectic two-year term in the House, specializing in foreign issues and internal change of the institution.

The New York Legislature redistricted the state in 1970, taking Mr. Lowenstein's seat away from him. He failed repeatedly to get back into Congress.

What was he looking for in this frantic life? "He was the quintessential politician, really," said an old comrade. "He wanted to create the world in his own image, and run it."

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Money Dealers Raise Dollar Bond Prices

March 16 (JHT) — Since the long-awaited peak in the price of short-term issues is at hand, money dealers have begun raising prices on dollar-denominated Eurobonds.

They admitted the price was motivated less by confidence in the dollar than by the need to get rid of their inventory too cheaply if it really gets going.

A test of the market's uncertainty is what investors are doing and dealers reluctantly admit that only a handful of the sophisticated institutions are among the rubble for but the vast majority of bond buyers are the "retail" investors who have peaked, who have sold to avoid a decline before returning to the market.

Allying dollar bonds over 14 percent may appear still-appealing at the 18 annual rate at which the dollar is purchasing power inflation.

Warning of Caution

Chemical rallies are apt to occur in the current psychological state of the market. Chemical International said in its forecast of the market. But it is that the medium and long term market approaches rates of return to the investor.

Generally were up by more than 10 percent, lowering the yield on five-year paper to 14 percent, a 10 percent yield on long-term bonds edged to just 10 percent from just over that level.

One new issue was being offered for launching this week, a glorified bank loan along

the lines of the transaction Italy's Enel has just completed. The new five-year floating rate note is for the National Bank of Egypt, making its maiden voyage to the Eurobond market under the aegis of Dillon Read and European Arab Bank.

The amount will be at least \$30 million and possibly as much as \$40 million. The coupon will be set at 7 1/2 percent over the London interbank offer rate for the first two years and 8 1/2 percent over the London interbank offer rate for the final three years. However, participating banks will actually earn more as commissions total about 1 1/2 percent.

Serial Notes

These will be serial notes — the entire issue will be retired proportionally instead of by lottery — and will be sold in minimum denominations of \$10,000. The average life is expected to be 3 1/2 years.

Prices of floating-rate paper whose coupon is soon to be readjusted were trading close to par while prices on paper where the coupon has just been set for six months tended to decline in anticipation that short-term rates would continue to rise.

The C. Itoh notes, whose coupon was set at 19 7/16 percent, ended the week at 98 1/4.

The Deutsche mark sector of the market also remains seized in anticipation of further rises in the upward spiral of short-term DM rates. In addition, with the federal government now willing to sell its promissory notes with maturities as low as six years in an effort to encourage an inflow of capital, bankers believe it will be difficult for foreign names to attract investors.

The federal government is expected to be the biggest borrower in the domestic market this year, seeking a gross 50 billion DM and a net 25 billion DM.

Syndicated Bank Loans

By Carl Gewirtz

PARIS, March 16 (JHT) — The zip went out of the central bankers' efforts to control the Eurodollar market (JHT, March 12) and one of the explanations for the sudden apathy was provided last week by the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development: the market is slowing on its own.

After years of tumultuous growth — 38 percent in 1976, 44 percent the next year, 68 percent in 1978 and a low 20 percent last year — the volume of international syndicated bank lending at \$78 billion is expected to show no growth this year, the OECD secretariat says in its latest issue of Financial Market Trends.

Taking a wider view of the entire international capital market, including Eurobonds and foreign bonds issued in national markets, the secretariat is forecasting an overall decline of from 4 to 8 percent in total new international borrowing to some \$105 to \$110 billion, down from last year's \$115 billion. The entire decline — the first in the market's 20-year history — will be borne by a drop in the volume of new bond issues.

What makes this thesis especially provocative is the fact that the financial needs of the non-oil developed and developing countries — if only to finance the increased bill for oil — will soar this year while the surplus cash the oil exporting states have to deposit with banks will skyrocket as well.

Citing figures that are widely accepted, the secretariat estimates that non-oil developed countries will face a financial gap of some \$50 billion this year while the industrialized countries will register a combined balance-of-payments deficit of some \$60 billion.

The OECD secretariat believes that the record high level of the base interest rate — the London interbank offered rate is at about 19 percent — quite apart from how much more the margin charged a particular borrower might add to this, will deter many countries from tapping the market.

Developing countries will prefer to run down the level of their reserves, which are already at very high levels by historic standards, the experts believe. In addition, they believe that developing countries have a very soft cushion to fall on in terms of drawing credits that have been arranged but not yet disbursed.

These are substantial, according to the latest data compiled by the Bank for International Settlements based on mid-1979 figures. At that date, for example, banks had loans to Latin America totaling \$109.7 billion and had an additional \$34 billion committed but not yet disbursed.

Brazil, to take a specific example, had loans totaling \$35.7 billion at that date and undrawn commitments of an additional \$10.84 billion.

The BIS figures show that African states owed banks \$24.57 billion and

(Continued on Page 13, Col. 1)

Last week, the federal government attempted to sell four eight and 12-year paper yielding 9.12 percent and found very few takers. Bankers now expect it will have to offer a range of four-to-10 year paper yielding around 9 1/2 percent. And using that as the base rate, bankers assume that foreign borrowers will have to offer coupons of

10 to 11 percent, depending on credit standing.

The European Investment Bank was scheduled to sell 100 million DM of promissory notes, but the competition with the federal government forced the EIB into a private placement of eight-year notes

(Continued on Page 13, Col. 4)

Carter Plan Barely Boosts Low Dow Prices

By Vartan G. Vartan

NEW YORK, March 16 (NYT) — The stock market spent last week trying to anticipate the long-awaited program to fight inflation that President Carter finally announced late Friday afternoon. Overall, it seemed, the market had little hope that the package would change things much.

The Dow Jones industrial average finished the week at 811.69 with a loss of 8.87 points amid signs of continuing selling by pension funds and other large institutional investors.

It was a topsy-turvy week when stock market adages seemed to fly out the window.

For example, it was virtually axiomatic thinking on Wall Street last year that the combination of a strengthening dollar in currency markets and declining prices for gold bullion would result in rising stock prices.

Gold Plunges

But on Thursday, the dollar climbed to a six-month high, while gold, which had hit a peak of \$875 an ounce less than two months ago, plunged to its low for this year. That same day, the Dow industrials hit a new bottom since late November. On Friday, moreover, bullion traded at just over \$500 an ounce in European markets before recouping part of its losses, but the Dow rose only a smidgen.

The spool is the extent of the interest rates spiral in the United States, the latest sign being a rise to 18 1/2 percent by Citibank on Friday. As recently as Feb. 18, the prime stood at 15 1/2 percent.

Hit most severely were such recent favorites as precious metal and energy issues, ranging from Asarco and Hecla Mining to the Mobil Corp. and Gulf Oil. Even International Business Machines, which enjoys greater ownership among institutional investors than any other stock, sold during the week at a two-year low.

Notably absent from the market in recent weeks were takeover announcements that had fueled spectacular gains in numerous stocks during 1979.

Meanwhile, the bond market managed to show some spotty strength, although activity was extremely limited. Analysts said that the market had declined so steeply thus far in 1980 that momentarily, at least, some stability appeared.

Investors got their chance to buy triple-A rated, tax-exempt state bonds at yields as high as 9.20 percent, the most generous rate of return yet placed on securities of such top caliber. This took place as Oregon borrowed \$300 million to help finance its veterans' welfare program. Yields were as much as 2 per-

centage points higher than the return on bonds sold by Oregon in an interview. "I have patience. Three or four years from now, I want people to say, 'I wish I'd known about those stocks.'"

In February, the Dow Jones industrials moved briefly above 900 before the market began to slide. It was also a stellar month for stocks on Mr. Braude's list, with no less than 15 of them hitting record prices.

And the performance of these over-the-counter issues was nothing to sneeze at during 1979. While the Dow last year managed to advance slightly more than 4 percent, all but seven issues on Mr. Braude's selected list showed price gains of 24 percent or better.

"Only three stocks fell back-

ward," Mr. Braude said with pardonable pride. "McQuay-Perfex was down 12 percent, Beverage Management fell 16 percent and Porta Systems dropped 49 percent. 'Meanwhile, RPA Inc. wound up even for the year.'"

Which of his over-the-counter selections would he recommend now in particular to patient investors for possible purchase? Apogee Enterprises (glass products, aluminum windows); Pic-N-Save (close-out retail merchandise); Pioneer-Standard Electronics (distributor of electronic products); Raymond Corp. (narrow-aisle lift trucks); Robbins & Myers (electric motors, fans, pumps); and Supreme Equipment & Systems (lifting equipment).

Supreme Equipment was added to the list in February, replacing James River Corp., a company that had moved over to the New York Stock Exchange.

Commenting on Supreme Equipment, Mr. Braude noted: "This company originated the concept of 'lateral' office filing cabinets and continues to dominate this market. However, the potential for future rapid growth appears to lie in its recent development of electro-optical storage and retrieval systems."

Commodities

By Kathy Osoba

CHICAGO, March 16 (AP-DJ) — Nervousness prevailed in most commodity markets Friday in anticipation of President Carter's economic message, resulting in short, covering rallies in many futures markets as traders eyed their positions.

Grain and soybean futures advanced from season lows in many cases as traders bought contracts to meet previous commitments.

"Nobody wanted to go into the president's anti-inflation talk long," said a trader at the Chicago Board of Trade.

After the close, the president announced programs to balance the federal budget and cool inflation by restricting credit card use. Traders fear that some of those measures, which were not unexpected, will have a negative impact on futures prices and money for speculators who provide the necessary liquidity to commodities markets.

Trend Lacking

But while prices moved higher momentarily, traders say that the market has refused to catch and hold an upward trend.

Soybeans gained 4 to 5 1/2 cents per bushel, corn was 1/2 cent to 3/4 cent higher and wheat was unchanged to 1 1/2 cents per bushel higher.

Meanwhile, gold futures continued to plummet on New York's Commodity Exchange Inc. The London metals market set the pace with prices dipping below \$500 an ounce due to nervous liquidation.

A statement by a South African official that the country was in a position to hold bullion off the market because of a balance of payments surplus stimulated some short covering in London and New York, but the

(Continued on Page 13, Col. 1)

Over-Counter Market

Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Chg
Concept 44	71	49	49	49
Concept 46	101	174	164	164
Concept 48	20	19	189	189
Concept 50	20	18	174	18
Concept 52	40	28	27	27
Concept 54	68	18	124	13
Concept 56	84	64	74	74
Concept 58	144	53	53	53
Concept 60	153	72	72	72
Concept 62	72	214	214	214
Concept 64	124	144	144	144
Concept 66	124	144	144	144
Concept 68	124	144	144	144
Concept 70	124	144	144	144
Concept 72	124	144	144	144
Concept 74	124	144	144	144
Concept 76	124	144	144	144
Concept 78	124	144	144	144
Concept 80	124	144	144	144
Concept 82	124	144	144	144
Concept 84	124	144	144	144
Concept 86	124	144	144	144
Concept 88	124	144	144	144
Concept 90	124	144	144	144
Concept 92	124	144	144	144
Concept 94	124	144	144	144
Concept 96	124	144	144	144
Concept 98	124	144	144	144
Concept 100	124	144	144	144

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Group profit before tax	57.3	48.2
Taxation	17.8	18.5
Dividends	14.3	12.6
Profit retained	23.2	3.6

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- * Material improvement in pre-tax profits — up 18.9%.
- * Margins improved and return on operating assets raised.
- * North America became largest overseas operation.
- * Main UK improvement from drinks; good increases from all other divisions.
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Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Chg
Amstar 44	276	72	114	114
Amstar 46	72	114	114	114
Amstar 48	122	10	8	8
Amstar 50	32	10	20	20
Amstar 52	42	6	6	6
Amstar 54	43	152	142	142
Amstar 56	43	152	142	142
Amstar 58	76	114	114	114
Amstar 60	85	6	6	6
Amstar 62	137	154	154	154
Amstar 64	716	892	71	71
Amstar 66	1436	214	214	214
Amstar 68	1436	214	214	214
Amstar 70	1436	214	214	214
Amstar 72	1436	214	214	214
Amstar 74	1436	214	214	214
Amstar 76	1436	214	214	214
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Amstar 96	1436	214	214	214
Amstar 98	1436	214	214	214
Amstar 100	1436	214	214	214

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Westdeutsche Landesbank Girozentrale

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Nat. City Corporation.....	33½	34½
New England Merch. Boston.....	19½	19¾
Philadelphia Nat. Sav.	27½	27½

1841	Asht 7/16	Wendys 40	2703 10 1/4	93%	93%	16	First Mt. Banc.	16 1/2	17
1842	13.65	Wesper 10	1667 7 1/4	104	93%	7 1/2	First Nat. Cinc.	23	24
1843	10.90	Wm. F. 22 1/2	1657 7 1/4	104	93%	7 1/2	General Comm.	18 1/2	19
1844	13.75	West 40	1723 13	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	Ind. and V. Bank & Trust Phil.	16 1/2	17
1845	14.35	West 40	1657 7 1/4	104	93%	7 1/2	Lincoln First Banc.	19 1/2	20
1846	13.30	West 40	1657 7 1/4	104	93%	7 1/2	Mellon Nat. Bank Phil.	23	24
1847	13.30	West 40	1657 7 1/4	104	93%	7 1/2	Nat. City Comm.	18 1/2	19
1848	13.30	West 40	1657 7 1/4	104	93%	7 1/2	New England March. Boston	19 1/2	20
1849	13.30	West 40	1657 7 1/4	104	93%	7 1/2	Philadelphia Nat. Corp.	25 1/2	26
1850	13.30	West 40	1657 7 1/4	104	93%	7 1/2	Wm. F. 22 1/2	16 1/2	17
1851	13.30	West 40	1657 7 1/4	104	93%	7 1/2	Wm. F. 22 1/2	16 1/2	17
1852	13.30	West 40	1657 7 1/4	104	93%	7 1/2	Wm. F. 22 1/2	16 1/2	17
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1860	13.30	West 40	1657 7 1/4	104	93%	7 1/2	Wm. F. 22 1/2	16 1/2	17
1861	13.30	West 40	1657 7 1/4	104	93%	7 1/2	Wm. F. 22 1/2	16 1/2	17
1862	13.30	West 40	1657 7 1/4	104	93%	7 1/2	Wm. F. 22 1/2	16 1/2	17
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1865	13.30	West 40	1657 7 1/4	104	93%	7 1/2	Wm. F. 22 1/2	16 1/2	17
1866	13.30	West 40	1657 7 1/4	104	93%	7 1/2	Wm. F. 22 1/2	16 1/2	17
1867	13.30	West 40	1657 7 1/4	104	93%	7 1/2	Wm. F. 22 1/2	16 1/2	17
1868	13.30	West 40	1657 7 1/4	104	93%	7 1/2	Wm. F. 22 1/2	16 1/2	17
1869	13.30	West 40	1657 7 1/4	104	93%	7 1/2	Wm. F. 22 1/2	16 1/2	17
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1877	13.30	West 40	1657 7 1/4	104	93%	7 1/2	Wm. F. 22 1/2	16 1/2	17
1878	13.30	West 40	1657 7						

other valuable works, Scotland Yard said.

111a.	104.58	102.87	102.87	—
omb.	307.36	294.44	294.44	—



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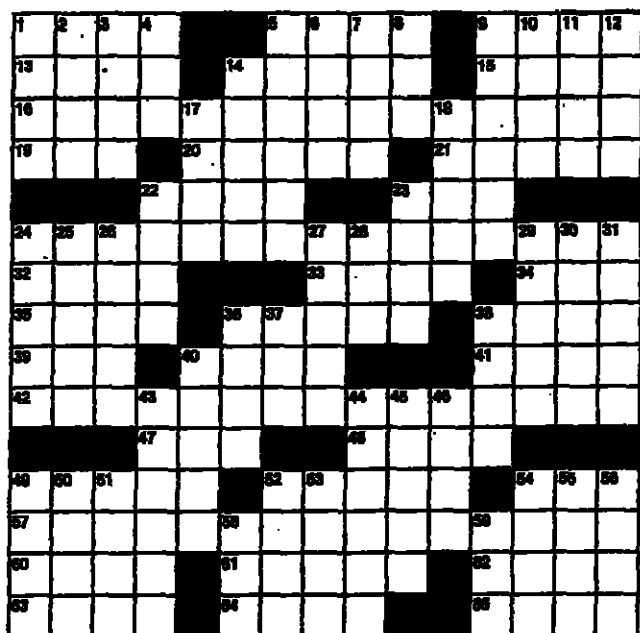
IMPORTANT: Payment must be enclosed with order to: IHT, 181 avenue Charles-de-Gaulle, 92521 Neuilly Cedex, France. Pro-forma invoices are available on request.

Rates valid through June 30th, 1980. 17-3-80

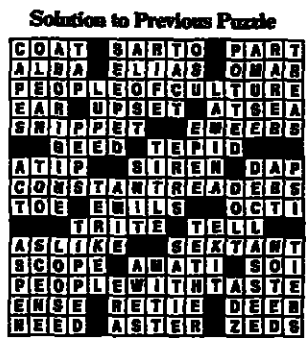
THESE ARE THE SPECIAL RATES AFTER REDUCTION OF THE INTRODUCTORY DISCOUNT.														
	12 months	6 months	3 months		12 months	6 months	3 months		12 months	6 months	3 months			
Aden (air)	\$	228.00	114.00	63.00	India (air)	\$	228.00	114.00	63.00	Pakistan (air)	\$	228.00	114.00	63.00
Afghanistan (air)	\$	228.00	114.00	63.00	Indonesia (air)	\$	273.00	136.50	75.00	Philippines (air)	\$	273.00	136.50	75.00
Algeria, Ex-Community (air)	\$	228.00	72.50	40.50	Iran (air)	\$	171.00	85.50	47.00	Poland (air)	\$	145.00	72.50	40.50
Algeria, Other (air)	\$	228.00	72.50	40.50	Iraq (air)	\$	171.00	85.50	47.00	Polynesia French (air)	\$	195.00	97.50	54.00
Algeria (air)	\$	145.00	72.50	40.50	Israel (air)	\$	145.00	72.50	40.50	Romania (air) Disc.	\$	5,000.00	2,500.00	1,500.00
Australia	Sch.	2,100.00	1,050.00	580.00	Ireland	£lt.	56.00	28.00	15.00	Romania (air)	\$	145.00	72.50	40.50
Bahrain (air)	\$	228.00	114.00	63.00	Israel (air)	\$	171.00	85.50	47.00	Saudi Arabia (air)	\$	171.00	85.50	47.00
Belgium	N.F.R.	4,050.00	2,025.00	1,125.00	Italy	Lire	91,200.00	45,600.00	25,000.00	Singapore (air)	\$	228.00	114.00	63.00
Burma (air)	\$	273.00	136.50	75.00	Japan (air)	\$	273.00	136.50	75.00	South America (air)	\$	273.00	136.50	75.00
Burkina Faso (air)	\$	145.00	72.50	40.50	Kenya (air)	\$	273.00	136.50	75.00	Spain (air)	Ptas	8,800.00	4,400.00	2,420.00
Cameroon	\$	228.00	114.00	63.00	Korea (air)	\$	273.00	136.50	75.00	Sri Lanka (air)	\$	228.00	114.00	63.00
China (air)	\$	273.00	136.50	75.00	Kuwait (air)	\$	228.00	114.00	63.00	Sweden (air)	S.Kr.	5,300.00	2,600.00	1,450.00
Cyprus	\$	145.00	72.50	40.50	Libanon (air)	\$	171.00	85.50	47.00	Switzerland	S.Fr.	3,000.00	1,500.00	800.00
Czechoslovakia (air)	\$	145.00	72.50	40.50	Luxembourg	\$	171.00	85.50	47.00	Thailand (air)	\$	273.00	136.50	75.00
Denmark (air)	D.Kr.	960.00	330.00	180.00	Luxembourg	L.Fr.	4,050.00	2,025.00	1,125.00	Tunisia (air)	\$	145.00	72.50	40.50
Egypt (air)	\$	171.00	85.50	47.00	Malaysia (air)	\$	195.00	97.50	54.00	Turkey (air)	\$	145.00	72.50	40.50
El Salvador (air)	\$	228.00	114.00	63.00	Malta (air)	\$	145.00	72.50	40.50	United Arab Emirates (air)	\$	228.00	114.00	63.00
Finland	F.M.	600.00	300.00	165.00	Malaysia (air)	\$	273.00	136.50	75.00	U.S.S.R. (air)	\$	145.00	72.50	40.50
France	FF	530.00	265.00	145.00	Mexico (air)	\$	228.00	114.00	63.00	U.S.A. (air)	\$	195.00	97.50	54.00
Germany	DM	276.00	138.00	75.00	Morocco (air)	\$	145.00	72.50	40.50	U.S.A. (air)	\$	195.00	97.50	54.00
Ghana	£s.	46.00	23.00	12.00	Nepal (air)	\$	228.00	114.00	63.00	Yugoslavia (air)	\$	145.00	72.50	40.50
Greece (air)	Dr.	4,300.00	2,100.00	1,170.00	Netherlands	Fl.	300.00	150.00	80.00	Zaire (air)	\$	228.00	114.00	63.00
Hong Kong (air)	\$	273.00	136.50	75.00	New Zealand (air)	\$	202.00	101.00	55.00	Other Eur. Cntry. (air)	\$	145.00	72.50	40.50
Hungary (air)	\$	145.00	72.50	40.50	Norway (air)	N.Kr.	576.00	288.00	161.00					

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CROSSWORD — By Eugene T. Malesha



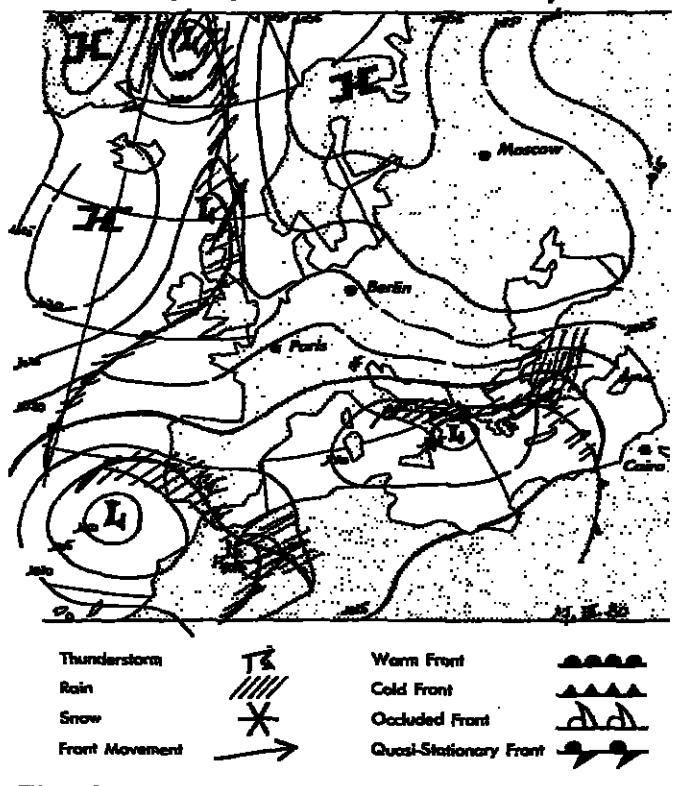
- ACROSS**
- County in Ireland
 - Ex-soldiers
 - Jaunting car's cousin
 - Baseball game
 - "Ave" — "the"
 - Mary, "the"
 - "of Tralala"
 - O'Sullivan-O'Toole duo
 - Lingus
 - Today's newspaper
 - Eskimo boat
 - British statesman
 - Saucer in the sky
 - McGuire-McHugh twosome
 - "Come Back to"
 - Echelon formations
 - "Norma" — "1979 film"
 - "Sweeney"
 - "B" way
 - Like Rosie O'Grady
 - Jupiter
 - Compass heading
 - "County Down"
 - Delderfield's "God"
 - Englishman
- DOWN**
- Papa's spouse
 - Wings of Amor
 - Thurber's "Let Alone"
 - "Faith of Fathers"
 - Dressing table
 - Of a certain time
 - One adjective for a
 - Irishman
 - Like McCullers' "Cafe"
 - Vibratory motion
 - Murphy-Kelly team
 - Scott Joplin work
 - Grandmother of Timothy
 - "I want just like..."
 - Swedish seaport
 - Fitzgerald-O'Brien combo
 - Islands
 - Galway Bay
 - Erect
 - River on North Korea's border
 - True grit
 - Emeralds
 - N.C. college
 - Roast, in Arles
 - In a corral off
 - up (come alive)
 - County near Dublin
 - Use a blue pencil
 - Flak
 - Explosions, usually
 - Walden, for one
 - Ernest
 - flying ace of W.W.I
 - Prevent
 - Maine college town
 - True grit
 - Does by car
 - Narrow, palpable
 - Maureen O'Hara
 - Fitzsimmons
 - Got up
 - Town in 14 Down
 - City in N.H.
 - Kind of party
 - In which Brian Boru was slain
 - Irish dances
 - Narrow-minded
 - of mercy
 - Ethan and Ira
 - Footloose fellow
 - A lord in "The Winter's Tale"
 - Moslem officials
 - German textile center
 - Oil-rich country
 - "That Old Irish Mother of"
 - Wind: Prefix
 - "Oh, What Was Mary"
 - Nimbus for St. Patrick
 - Astonish
 - Irish setter, e.g.
 - Recolor



WEATHER

City	Forecast	City	Forecast
ALABAMA	Overcast	MADRID	Fair
ALBANY	Cloudy	MILAN	Fair
ALBUQUERQUE	Cloudy	MONTREAL	Fair
ALBUQUERQUE	Cloudy	MOSCOW	Overcast
ALBUQUERQUE	Cloudy	MURCICH	Fair
ALBUQUERQUE	Cloudy	NEW YORK	Fair
ALBUQUERQUE	Cloudy	OSLO	Fair
ALBUQUERQUE	Cloudy	PARIS	Fair
ALBUQUERQUE	Cloudy	PRAGUE	Fair
ALBUQUERQUE	Cloudy	ROME	Fair
ALBUQUERQUE	Cloudy	STOCKHOLM	Fair
ALBUQUERQUE	Cloudy	TEHRAN	Fair
ALBUQUERQUE	Cloudy	TOKYO	Fair
ALBUQUERQUE	Cloudy	TUNIS	Fair
ALBUQUERQUE	Cloudy	VIENNA	Fair
ALBUQUERQUE	Cloudy	WARSAW	Fair
ALBUQUERQUE	Cloudy	WASHINGTON	Fair
ALBUQUERQUE	Cloudy	ZURICH	Fair
ALBUQUERQUE	Cloudy		
ALBUQUERQUE	Cloudy		
ALBUQUERQUE	Cloudy		
ALBUQUERQUE	Cloudy		
ALBUQUERQUE	Cloudy		

Situation Forecast for Noon G.M.T. Monday



Hemingway's Key West Saloon Fights to Cure Liquor Problem

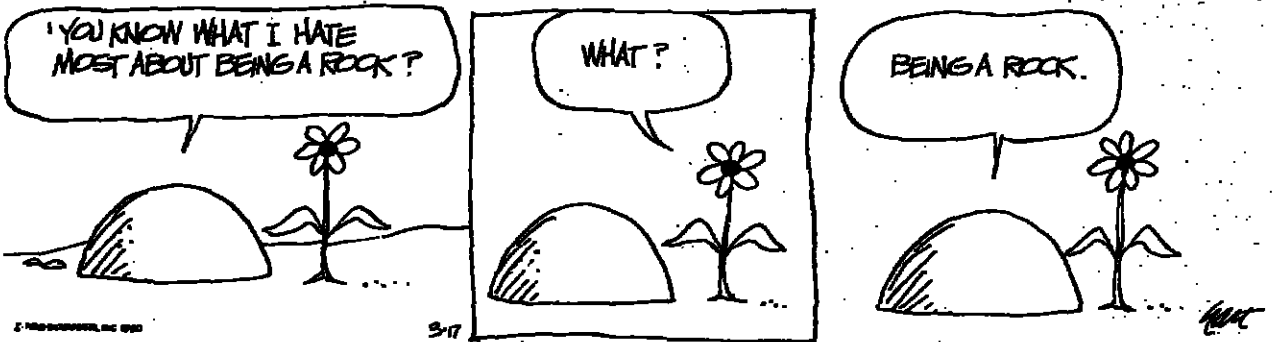
KEY WEST, Fla., March 16 (UPI) — The late Ernest Hemingway's watering hole here got a reprieve and is open once again, the bar's manager said yesterday.

Sloppy Joe's Bar and Package Store, where Hemingway drank while writing "To Have and Have Not" and other novels in the 1930s, reopened Friday night. Earlier in the day, the owners had flown to Tallahassee, the state capital, to ask officials to overrule local beverage agents, who closed the bar Wednesday because it was operating without a valid liquor license.

PEANUTS



B. C.



B L O N D I E



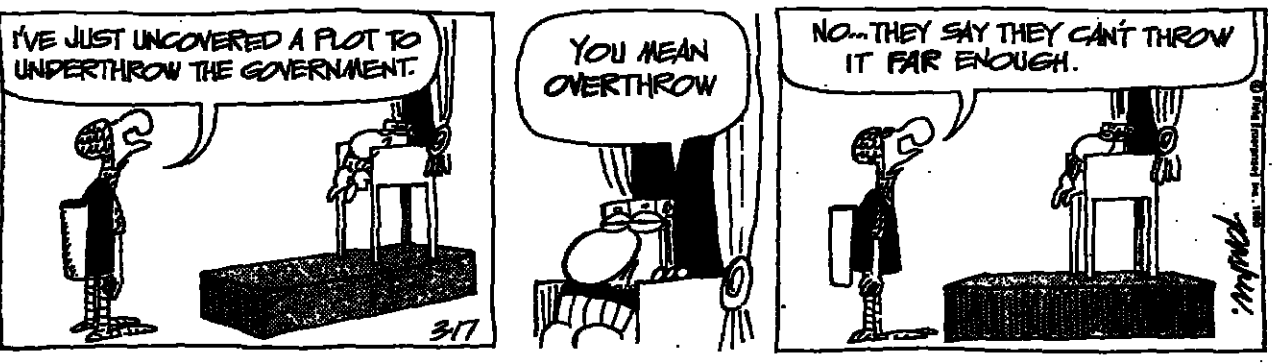
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W I Z A R D O F I D



R E X M O R G A N

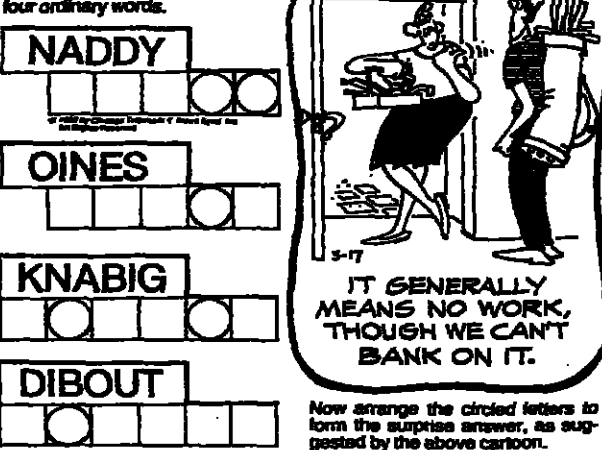


D O N E S B U R Y



JUMBLE

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.



Print answer here: _____

Answers tomorrow: AORTA SUAVE LATEST JERSEY

Answer: What he said when he finally achieved success in the shoe business — "AT LAST!"

Registered as a newspaper at the Post Office

Printed in Great Britain

DENNIS THE MENACE



"I DIDN'T MEAN TO EAT IT ALL UP... BUT THE PART THAT WAS LEFT KEPT GETTING SMALLER AND SMALLER, TILL IT WAS HARDLY WORTH SAVING."

BOOKS

THE BREADFRUIT LOTTERIES

By Richard Elman. Methuen. 176 pp. \$9.95.

CIPHERED

By Scott Keach. A Joan Kahn Book/Harper & Row. 253 pp. \$9.95.

Reviewed by John Leonard

RICHARD ELMAN is a very serious writer — his nine novels include "The 28th Day of Elul," "An Education in Blood" and, under the pseudonym of John Howard Snyder, last year's "Little Lives" who has decided this time to have a romp. The "breadfruit" in his title refers to Cammabis sativa, and everybody in "The Breadfruit Lotteries" seems to be under its influence, not to mention the equally disorienting influence of literature.

Robert Harmon, a 50-year-old professor of the history of ideas at Columbia, is vacationing in Jamaica with his second-best graduate student, who is beautiful and female. An attempt is made, perhaps by Harmon's first best graduate student, to assassinate Prime Minister Michael Manley. Harmon, who did dirty deeds for the OSS during the war, is arrested and, for reasons too tedious to go into here or elsewhere, is prevailed upon to murder the station chief of the Central Intelligence Agency. As Harmon explains: "The trouble was I couldn't kill just because I felt like doing it; I was just not such a spontaneous or self-actualizing person; I was an intellectual."

Before long, and after one strangulation and two desecrations, Harmon finds himself up to his highbrow in secret agents for the Soviet KGB and the Israeli Mossad as well as the Cuban and South African intelligence services. The sex is as silly as the politics. So is the black magic. Again, Harmon explains: "History repeats itself: the first time as tragedy, and the second time as the taste of deliciousness in McLean, Va." On the other hand, he also nods at William Butler Yeats: "After such knowledge, what behavior?"

Indeed, "The Breadfruit Lotteries" is forever nodding at one writer or another. We're reminded that Lord Byron, Denis Diderot, Rudyard Kipling, Somerset Maugham, John Buchan, Graham Greene, Dante Alighieri, John Milton, Andrew Marvell, T.S. Eliot and Malcolm Muggeridge were all at various times part-time spies. Reference is made to Encounter magazine. Harmon blows one spy's cover by placing an ad in the Personnel section of The New York Review of Books. "Woe is me," says an incidental character. "Voy is mir. I feel like a prisoner in a Bernard Malamud novel."

It is as if Lenny Bruce had written a James Bond. After such reading, who can look at another spy novel with a straight face?

Scott Keach also has a sense of humor. "Ciphered" is his first murder mystery, and it manages to include agreeable digressions on the Shakespearean pseudoscholarship of the populist politician Ignatius Donnelly, on the relationship between lightning bugs and cancer

and on the consolations of sex — "the science which is beyond metaphysics as it is beyond physics, but in its direction." We won't "the well-known ill-fated scheme in Tanganyika." Keach, however, is a student at the university, paroled, bighead. He is with Kate Shaw, who writes of people like Ignatius Donnelly, a series of murders their woeing. The victims are German refugees. One suspect, of course, is Kate Shaw, who is lying about his past.

On campus, there is center engaged in secret experiments. Off campus, commune of radical students allying in nightmares of warfare. Meanwhile, hunger-monger among the masses, one of the wagers is to make of what, in complicated of two one German refugee other, keyed to the daily in a pocket appointment. Have I given away too much? I've given away too much.

Jeff and Kate invent us of Dorothy Sayers on "Night," but they are deities and, anyway, are usually some place else about the three bald missing car, who could have been anywhere, and why, the cause of the score sheet a ber of bridge, whether cipher means a spy ring students, whose professors their research, a mudslide riot, the FBI, a female on lightning bugs.

The considerable "Ciphered" derives from crisp wit and the after suspicious characters us. The formal satirist "Ciphered" are more of achieve: We live in a world which has meant many a slender mystic. Keach, how his arithmetic and his precisely right. "Ciphered" as a police procedural, logical drudge, and it still intellectual puzzle, maddeningly elusive.

One clue: Don't believe you've deciphered.

I expect we will be of Jeff and Kate, and per natus Donnelly, whose masterwork, "The Great Game," nobody seems to except Keach. I am eager "Ciphered" is a fine debut

John Leonard is on the New York Times.

CHESS

By Robert

THERE are those who begrudge the isolated pawn any positive value, claiming that whenever the side with the isolated pawn wins a game, the real cause is superior development or an advantage in mobility. According to them, the isolated pawn is just along for the ride.

But this is an exaggeration. Even though it must be conceded that an isolated pawn cannot accomplish anything without a lead in development, it is hard to point out that in many such typical conditions, the lead in development would seem to be dissipated, were it not for the isolated pawn's role in denying the opponent's pieces access to important center squares and in anchoring outpost squares.

Whenever the isolated pawn wins, it does so dramatically. Whether it creates or only augments attacking chances, these are ephemeral and allow no time for incisive play. A paradigm for activating play with an isolated pawn is the game between international masters Knut Helmers of Norway and Marger Petrusson of Iceland in the second round of the ninth Reykjavik International Tournament.

It was probably too dogmatic to isolate the Black QP so early by 9 f4, Bxf3. Helmers could have arranged to complete his development first by 9 f4-Qf3, as Arthur Bisguier has done in similar situations.

Petrusson's 10... P-QR3 prevented the normally useful blocking maneuver 11 N-QN5 and 12 N/5-Q4. After 11 B-N2, it would have been safe to retreat with 11... B-R2, but Petrusson's invasion to a gambit with 11... Q-Q37 was decisive by Helmers, who feared the dangers of 12 N-QB4, B-R2; 13 BxN, QxR; 14 QxP, B-KB4 (threatening 15... KR-Q1; 16 Q-21, B-KN1; 17 K-N1; 18 Q-N1; 19 Q-N1; 20 Q-N1; 21 Q-N1; 22 Q-N1; 23 Q-N1; 24 Q-N1; 25 Q-N1; 26 Q-N1; 27 Q-N1; 28 Q-N1; 29 Q-N1; 30 Q-N1; 31 Q-N1; 32 Q-N1; 33 Q-N1; 34 Q-N1; 35 Q-N1; 36 Q-N1; 37 Q-N1; 38 Q-N1; 39 Q-N1; 40 Q-N1; 41 Q-N1; 42 Q-N1; 43 Q-N1; 44 Q-N1; 45 Q-N1; 46 Q-N1; 47 Q-N1; 48 Q-N1; 49 Q-N1; 50 Q-N1; 51 Q-N1; 52 Q-N1; 53 Q-N1; 54 Q-N1; 55 Q-N1; 56 Q-N1; 57 Q-N1; 58 Q-N1; 59 Q-N1; 60 Q-N1; 61 Q-N1; 62 Q-N1; 63 Q-N1; 64 Q-N1; 65 Q-N1; 66 Q-N1; 67 Q-N1; 68 Q-N1; 69 Q-N1; 70 Q-N1; 71 Q-N1; 72 Q-N1; 73 Q-N1; 74 Q-N1; 75 Q-N1; 76 Q-N1; 77 Q-N1; 78 Q-N1; 79 Q-N1; 80 Q-N1; 81 Q-N1; 82 Q-N1; 83 Q-N1; 84 Q-N1; 85 Q-N1; 86 Q-N1; 87 Q-N1; 88 Q-N1; 89 Q-N1; 90 Q-N1; 91 Q-N1; 92 Q-N1; 93 Q-N1; 94 Q-N1; 95 Q-N1; 96 Q-N1; 97 Q-N1; 98 Q-N1; 99 Q-N1; 100 Q-N1; 101 Q-N1; 102 Q-N1; 103 Q-N1; 104 Q-N1; 105 Q-N1; 106 Q-N1; 107 Q-N1; 108 Q-N1; 109 Q-N1; 110 Q-N1; 111 Q-N1; 112 Q-N1; 113 Q-N1; 114 Q-N1; 115 Q-N1; 116 Q-N1; 117 Q-N1; 118 Q-N1; 119 Q-N1; 120 Q-N1; 121 Q-N1; 122 Q-N1; 123 Q-N1; 124 Q-N1; 125 Q-N1; 126 Q-N1; 127 Q-N1; 128 Q-N1; 129 Q-N1; 130 Q-N1; 131 Q-N1; 132 Q-N1; 133 Q-N1; 134 Q-N1; 135 Q-N1; 136 Q-N1; 137 Q-N1; 138 Q-N1; 139 Q-N1; 140 Q-N1; 141 Q-N1; 142 Q-N1; 143 Q-N1; 144 Q-N1; 145 Q-N1; 146 Q-N1; 147 Q-N1; 148 Q-N1; 149 Q-N1; 150 Q-N1; 151 Q-N1; 152 Q-N1; 153 Q-N1; 154 Q-N1; 155 Q-N1; 156 Q-N1; 157 Q-N1; 158 Q-N1; 159 Q-N1; 160 Q-N1; 161 Q-N1; 162 Q-N1; 163 Q-N1; 164 Q-N1; 165 Q-N1; 166 Q-N1; 167 Q-N1; 168 Q-N1; 169 Q-N1; 170 Q-N1; 171 Q-N1; 172 Q-N1; 173 Q-N1; 174 Q-N1; 175 Q-N1; 176 Q-N1; 177 Q-N1; 178 Q-N1; 179 Q-N1; 180 Q-N1; 181 Q-N1; 182 Q-N1; 183 Q-N1; 184 Q-N1; 185 Q-N1; 186 Q-N1; 187 Q-N1; 188 Q-N1; 189 Q-N1; 190 Q-N1; 191 Q-N1; 192 Q-N1; 193 Q-N1; 194 Q-N1; 195 Q-N1; 196 Q-N1; 197 Q-N1; 198 Q-N1; 199 Q-N1; 200 Q-N1; 201 Q-N1; 202 Q-N1; 203 Q-N1; 204 Q-N1; 205 Q-N1; 206 Q-N1; 207 Q-N1; 208 Q-N1; 209 Q-N1; 210 Q-N1; 211 Q-N1; 212 Q-N1; 213 Q-N1; 214 Q-N1; 215 Q-N1; 216 Q-N1; 217 Q-N1; 218 Q-N1; 219 Q-N1; 220 Q-N1; 221 Q-N1; 222 Q-N1; 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623 Q-N1; 624 Q-N1; 625 Q-N1; 626 Q-N1; 627 Q-N1; 628 Q-N1; 629 Q-N1; 630 Q-N1; 631 Q-N1; 632 Q-N1; 633 Q-N1; 634 Q-N1; 635 Q-N1; 636 Q-N1; 637 Q-N1; 638 Q-N1; 639 Q-N1; 640 Q-N1; 641 Q-N1; 642 Q-N1; 643 Q-N1; 644 Q-N1; 645 Q-N1; 646 Q-N1; 647 Q-N1; 648 Q-N1; 649 Q-N1; 650 Q-N1; 651 Q-N1; 652 Q-N1; 653 Q-N1; 654 Q-N1; 655 Q-N1; 656 Q-N1; 657 Q-N1; 658 Q-N1; 659 Q-N1; 660 Q-N1; 661 Q-N1; 662 Q-N1; 663 Q-N1; 664 Q-N1; 665 Q-N1; 666 Q-N1; 667 Q-N1; 668 Q-N1; 669 Q-N1; 670 Q-N1; 671 Q-N1; 672 Q-N1; 673 Q-N1; 674 Q-N1; 675 Q-N1; 676 Q-N1; 677 Q-N1; 678 Q-N1; 679 Q-N1; 680 Q-N1; 681 Q-N1; 682 Q-N1; 683 Q-N1; 684 Q-N1; 685 Q-N1; 686 Q-N1; 687 Q-N1; 688 Q-N1; 689 Q-N1; 690 Q-N1; 691 Q-N1; 692 Q-N1; 693 Q-N1; 694 Q-N1; 695 Q-N1; 696 Q-N1; 697 Q-N1; 698 Q-N1; 699 Q-N1; 700 Q-N1; 701 Q-N1; 702 Q-N1; 703 Q-N1; 704 Q-N1; 705 Q-N1; 706 Q-N1; 707 Q-N1; 708 Q-N1; 709 Q-N1; 710 Q-N1; 711 Q-N1; 712 Q-N1; 713 Q-N1; 714 Q-N1; 715 Q-N1; 716 Q-N1; 717 Q-N1; 718 Q-N1; 719 Q-N1; 720 Q-N1; 721 Q-N1; 722 Q-N1; 723 Q-N1; 724 Q-N1; 725 Q-N1; 726 Q-N1; 727 Q-N1; 728 Q-N1; 729 Q-N1; 730 Q-N1; 731 Q-N1; 732 Q-N1; 733 Q-N1; 734 Q-N1; 735 Q-N1; 736 Q-N1; 737 Q-N1; 738 Q-N1; 739 Q-N1; 740 Q-N1; 741 Q-N1; 742 Q-N1; 743 Q-N1; 744 Q-N1; 745 Q-N1; 746 Q-N1; 747 Q-N1; 748 Q-N1; 749 Q-N1; 750 Q-N1; 751 Q-N1; 752 Q-N1; 753 Q-N1; 754 Q-N1; 755 Q-N1; 756 Q-N1; 757 Q-N1; 758 Q-N1; 759 Q-N1; 760 Q-N1; 761 Q-N1; 762 Q-N1; 763 Q-N1; 764 Q-N1; 765 Q-N1; 766 Q-N1; 767 Q-N1; 768 Q-N1; 769 Q-N1; 770 Q-N1; 771 Q-N1; 772 Q-N1; 773 Q-N1; 774 Q-N1; 775 Q-N1; 776 Q-N1; 777 Q-N1; 778 Q-N1; 779 Q-N1; 780 Q-N1; 781 Q-N1; 782 Q-N1; 783 Q-N1; 784 Q-N1; 785 Q-N1; 786 Q-N1; 787 Q-N1; 788 Q-N1; 789 Q-N1; 790 Q-N1; 791 Q-N1; 792 Q-N1; 793 Q-N1; 794 Q-N1; 795 Q-N1; 796 Q-N1; 797 Q-N1; 798 Q-N1; 799 Q-N1; 800 Q-N1; 801 Q-N1; 802 Q-N1; 803 Q-N1; 804 Q-N1; 805 Q-N1; 806 Q-N1; 807 Q-N1; 808 Q-N1; 809 Q-N1; 810 Q-N1; 811 Q-N1; 812 Q-N1; 813 Q-N1; 814 Q-N1; 815 Q-N1; 816 Q-N1; 817 Q-N1; 818 Q-N1; 819 Q-N1;

Observer

Toasted on TV

By Russell Baker

NEW YORK — In my first dream about appearing on "60 Minutes," Harry Reasoner said the interviewing. We hit it off right away, Harry and I. The interview dealt with my toaster. "60 Minutes" had learned that my toaster has to be warmed up before it will go to work, and Harry sat beside me at the table while I put a piece of bread in and waited for it to pop up.

When it did, Harry lifted the bread out and showed the camera that it was scarcely toasted at all. This, I explained, was because the toaster had not been warmed up. We put the bread in a second time, and this time it popped up looking just right.

I believed I had made such a good impression on the vast television audience that I rose refreshed and went downstairs to make the breakfast. I was surprised to find Morley Safer and a television crew in the kitchen.

"60 Minutes," said Morley, was doing a bit on energy wasters. They were television motorists who drive with dirty spark plugs, poets who burn the midnight oil and condemned murderers who insist on being electrocuted instead of hanged. They were particularly interested in my toaster habits.

The camera was already working. Too well I knew what happens to people who make a break for the exit when they find "60 Minutes" in the kitchen. "How many times do you push your toast down?" Morley asked.

"Once," I lied.

"Demonstrate for us, will you, please?" suggested Morley.

"Gladly," I lied. "But I never make toast before cleaning my teeth. Will you excuse me while I brush?"

Racing upstairs I ran smack into Dan Rather in the hallway. "Dan," I said, "help me shimmy down this draimpe outside the bathroom window and one of these days I will help you escape from CBS."

Dan didn't blink. "You are on '60

Minutes," he said. Too late I saw that Dan was wearing his safari suit. Hunting big game. The television camera was hot.

"Give me a tight shot from his mouth to his eyebrows so we can get those guilty-looking lines under his eyes," someone said.

"It has been widely reported," said Dan, "that many Americans have lost faith in the quality of American workmanship. Is it true that you, sir, have so little trust in the work of your fellow Americans that you have consistently refused to purchase a new American-made toaster?"

"Is it not a fact that you prefer to keep this ancient, outmoded toaster which is so dilapidated that the toast has to be pushed down, not just once, but twice?"

Dan reached into his fisherman's creel and produced my toaster. "That's not my toaster," I lied.

"Then why," asked Dan, "does it have your personal toast crumbs stuck to the bottom?"

"I want to look at those crumbs in the light," I said, seizing the toaster and rushing into the bedroom.

"True or false," said a familiar voice. "You are a toaster batterer."

It was Mike Wallace, of course, doing a "60 Minutes" piece on an American toaster batterer.

"False," I said. "I have buttered a lot of toast, but never battered a toaster."

"And that's the only thing you have to say in your own defense?" asked Mike. "Although government figures show that three of every 10 toasters have been so brutally battered by the people they serve that they cannot even toast a piece of bread without being warmed up—all you can say is, 'Mike, I'm not a toaster batterer.'"

"Then you—true or false now—then you, standing there with your own pathetic toaster in your own hands, would have us believe that you are not so foul, not so inhuman that you would go down to the kitchen in the morning and batter an innocent toaster?"

The case was conclusive. I pleaded guilty and threw myself on the mercy of Shana Alexander and James J. Kilpatrick, but both had left the show. If Tom Snyder refuses to take my case, it's curtains.



Baker

'Modish Cloister'

One of the Most Sought-After Addresses In London Is Albany

By Susan Heller Anderson

LONDON (NYT) — Although ladies are now tolerated to a certain extent, and the "The" has been dropped, not much has changed since these words were written about the apartment house carved from an opulent 18th-century mansion that is one of the most sought-after addresses in London.

A brilliant procession of politicians, literary lights and their personalities have lent a certain raffishness to its somewhat monastic origins. Lord Byron conducted his torrid affair with Lady Caroline Lamb there when women were strictly prohibited and, in his spare time, penned verses and took fencing lessons. The fictitious gentleman burglar, A.J. Raffles, exited from his Albany window to ply his trade in Mayfair.

Albany is a haven for Gladstone, Macaulay, Sir Isaiah Berlin, Dame Edith Evans and Sir Terence Rattigan. Probably more of the famous have resided there than in any other London building.

Scrunched between Burlington House, residence of the Royal Academy, and a row of commercial establishments purveying curate seaside weekends and Queen Elizabeth beer mug, Albany is set in a discreet courtyard, its red-brick facade a mere 30 feet from Piccadilly, one of London's busiest streets.

A solid, U-shaped building, it contains 67 apartments, referred to as "sets of chambers." The arms of the U, tucked on in the early 19th-century embrace a covered flower-bordered path known as the Rope Walk. Outsiders must enter from the Piccadilly side, manned by kindly but alert porters in livery.

Albany is run by a board of trustees whose aim is to preserve its village-like character and keep

it out of the clutches of property developers. All applicants are screened by the board and all residents must comply with the rules laid down in the early 19th century. "No professional tradesmen or business, no stray dogs, no musical instruments played between 11 p.m. and 10 a.m.," intoned L.L. Col. Gilbert Clarendon-Talbot, the secretary of Albany. "There is absolute peace and quiet here and that's what study rules are meant to preserve."

From the moment it was finished in 1774, the Piccadilly property has had a turbulent existence. It was originally the extravagance of the first Viscount Melbourne, whose son and successor eventually became prime minister.

A nouveau riche tycoon with a newish built Melbourne House to humiliate his socially ambitious wife, he engaged the royal architect, Sir William Chambers, to design it.

Grand drawing rooms overlooked a sumptuous garden, now the site of the Rope Walk, richly molded ceilings and Italianate painted panels characterized the house where the haute monde of London gathered for lavish parties. [One ceiling was taken over by the Royal Air Force during the war.]

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